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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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STANDARD PEACH GRADES MEET WITH MUCH FAVOR

Recommendations of Department Adopted by Many Organizations—Grades Based Wholly on Market Quality.

The U. S. grades for peaches recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1921 were received with so much favor by growers' organizations, State marketing officials, and the trade generally that they have been reissued with only minor changes.

There was considerable skepticism during the period of the early investigations as to the practicability of formulating grades which would be uniformly acceptable in both northern and southern districts. However, actual trials on a large scale under the supervision of specialists of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates have won over many of the most conservative operators.

SHORT CROPS PREVENT TRIALS.

Partial or complete crop failures in recent years in peach producing States on the west bank of the Mississippi River have made it impracticable for specialists of the department to demonstrate the grades properly in that territory. It is known, however, that the specifications included in the department's recommendations will meet normal conditions in those sections and it is believed that they will be received favorably once they are known. Buyers who have had experience with peaches labeled "U. S. No. 1" have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the product.

In past years peaches have been graded chiefly with regard to size, the larger sizes, of course, being the most desirable. The U. S. grades are based wholly on market quality. Under this term are included such factors as color, maturity, general appearance and freedom from insects and fungus injuries. Minimum sizes have not been specified for the various grades but the numerical count, minimum size or style of pack of the peaches must be stamped on each package. This is a well established practice in handling boxed apples and citrus fruits.

The No. 1 grade is designed to meet the normal commercial needs of the trade and consuming public by eliminating damaged stock which might cause loss in transit. It

(Concluded on page 301, column 1.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats	290
Nearly all classes gained under lighter receipts. Fresh meat prices were irregular. The statistical report for February. March calf receipts very heavy.	
Dairy and Poultry	294
Butter markets weakened. Cheese markets unsettled.	
Fruits and Vegetables	295
Celery and onions gained. Other lines, except potatoes, steady to firm. Shipments liberal.	
Hay and Feed	296
Hay prices steady under light receipts. Feed prices mostly lower.	
Seeds	297
Clover prices declined.	
Grain	298
Futures stayed within narrow range. Cash markets dull.	
Cotton	300
Prices made slight advances.	
Weather	302
Conditions favorable for growth of grass and grain. Field work hindered by rains.	

MARCH RECEIPTS OF CALVES AT CHICAGO LARGEST IN HISTORY

Cattle Receipts also Unusually Heavy—Hog Run During Month Much Lighter than Normal.

March calf receipts at Chicago were the heaviest for that month in the history of the market. Cattle receipts were the second largest for the third month of the year since 1909. Hog receipts, on the other hand, were the lightest for March since 1914, with the single exception of March, 1921. Sheep receipts showed a sharp decrease compared with the corresponding month last year, but exceeded the March runs of the three years preceding.

Reports from numerous sections where farrowing occurred early show heavy mortality among the new crop pigs. An increase is indicated, however, in the number of sows bred and the size of the spring pig crop will probably depend largely on the measure of success attending April and later

(Concluded on page 292, column 1.)

APPLE SEASON FEATURED BY UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

Shortage of Barreled Stock Partly Offset by Extra Large Boxed Crop—Range of Prices Very Narrow.

The main features of the 1921–22 apple season were the serious shortage in the barrel apple areas, the extremely active movement from the box apple States, chiefly Washington, and the steadiness of the markets. These conditions are shown more definitely in the chart accompanying this article.

The recognized box apple area of the United States includes Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and the States west of them, 11 in all. Wyoming, Nevada, and Arizona are as yet of little importance as producing States, but the northwestern group and California are very prominent. The barrel apple territory comprises that part of the United States north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, together with the northern part of West Virginia, the western half of Virginia and Maryland, and the mountain sections of Missouri and Arkansas. The leading section of this territory is western New York.

TOTAL SHIPMENT SMALLER.

From October to December, 1921, shipments of boxed apples were 66% greater than for the corresponding period in 1920, and shipments of barreled apples were 56% less. This shift in source of supply resulted in a net decrease in total shipments because of the fact that normally the supply of barreled apples is much greater than that of boxed stock. From Jan. 1 to Mar. 25 the box apple movement was 24% above that of the same period in 1921, whereas shipments of barrel stock were 66% less.

This season to Mar. 25 the shipments from box apple areas filled 53,981 cars, compared with 33,896 cars to the same date last season. Shipments from barrel areas were 29,518 cars, compared with 69,934. From the end of March until June only a few thousand carloads are usually shipped.

Heavy shipments from Washington, Oregon, and Idaho had a natural tendency to lower the price levels of boxed apples in consuming centers, but at shipping points sales have been made at prices almost the same as last season's. In the producing sections of

(Concluded on page 301, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

ADVANCES MADE BY FAT CATTLE AND HOGS UNDER LIGHTER RUNS

Sheep and Lamb Prices also Work Upward Under Decrease in Receipts Toward End of Week.

(Chicago.)

After opening weak under moderately liberal receipts, fat cattle and hogs later responded to lighter supplies and at the close of the week ending Apr. 1 both had fully regained the early losses. Under light receipts sheep and lamb prices worked higher, some fat classes showing fully 25c advance.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets totaled approximately 153,000 cattle, 453,000 hogs, and 195,000 sheep, compared with 158,811 cattle, 387,316 hogs, and 204,822 sheep during the week preceding, and 146,784 cattle, 439,259 hogs, and 244,387 sheep during the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Weighed down by liberal receipts on Monday, cattle prices sagged to the lowest levels reached in many weeks, but lighter receipts later in the week brought about a gradual price recovery. Closing prices on beef steers were 10c-25c above the close of the preceding week.

GOOD DEMAND FOR YEARLINGS.

Yearlings grading good and better were again in demand and commanded premiums over strong weight steers. A string of Illinois-fed, Texas heifers, of strictly baby beef type, averaging 635 lbs., brought $9.40, the extreme top for the week. Others of similar weight brought $9 and better, two loads bringing $9.25 and $9.30, respectively.

Choice, heavy steers topped at $9.25 and averaged 1,578 lbs. A load of selected 1,280-lb. Herefords of exceptional quality and finish, went east to a fitter of show cattle at $9.25. Medium grades again predominated in the run of beef steers, and a spread of $7.25-$8.15 covered the bulk of sales. Volume of eastern shipments was about the same as during the preceding week, exporters taking around 1,200 cattle.

She stock prices followed the same trend as beef steers and the close was 10c-25c higher than a week earlier. Although beef cows and heifers sold largely within a spread of $5.10-$6.75, choice heavy cows often reached the latter figures, and choice heavy heifers went well above $7. Choice heifer yearlings sold about on a par with steer yearlings of the same grade. Few canner cows sold below $3.25 with cutters going as high as $4 and better. There was little change in the bull trade with bolognas mostly at $4.25-$4.35.

Veal calves were in generous supply. Demand was good and at the close an advance of 25c-50c on light and handy-weight calves was in evidence. Packers purchased largely at $8-$8.50, taking a few lots at $8.75 at the close. The week's trading was mostly at $7.75-$8.50. Shippers took a moderate number of choice, handy-weight vealers at $8-$10, paying more when choice, shipping calves were scarce. The Easter demand is expected to have a stimulating effect on the veal calf market during the first half of April.

Inclement weather had a detrimental effect on stocker and feeder trade and the market was slow most of the time. Shipments to the country were light. Country inquiry centered on light steers and yearlings suitable for grazing, while weighty, meaty feeders were in lighter demand than recently.

A class of choice feeder steers sold at $7-$7.25 and a few selected loads in fair killing flesh reached $7.50 and better. Pasturemen from Mineral Point, Wis., paid $7.65 and $7.85 for some 1,100-1,200-lb. steers, which would have brought as much money for slaughter. Desirable 500-800-lb. steers, particularly light yearlings, found the best demand and sold around $6.25-$7 mostly, with a few off-colored kinds going at $5-$5.50.

Owing to killer competition stock cows and heifers were available in limited numbers only. Several loads, however, went to the country, a spread of $4.25-$4.75 taking most stock cows and heifers selling largely at $4.50-$5, with a few yearling heifers at $5.25.

HOG RECEIPTS VERY HEAVY.

Hogs.—The weak undertone which has featured the hog market during the past fortnight was supplanted by a healthy undertone during the week under review. Average cost of packer and shipper droves during the first three days of the week hovered around $10, jumping to $10.19 on Thursday and remaining practically unchanged during the rest of the week. This occurred despite a considerable increase in receipts over both the preceding week and the corresponding week last year.

Average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week at $10.07 represented a gain of 6c over the preceding week and at the close the market was very little changed from one week earlier. Lights were 5c-10c lower, and others steady to 10c higher, with packing sows up most.

Average cost of packer and shipper droves for March at $10.43, and average weight at 244 lbs. were 53c higher and 8 lbs. heavier than February, and 43c higher and 3 lbs. heavier than March, 1921.

Chicago hog receipts for March were 612,090, showing an increase of 6,000 over March last year. The month's shipments at 143,931 constituted about 23% of the receipts, compared with 29% in February; 39% in January; 51% in December; an average of 41% for December, January and February combined; and 31% in March, 1921. Bad country roads were credited with holding the marketward movement to

(Concluded on page 292, column 1.)

BEEF, VEAL, AND LAMB PRICES WEAKER ON EASTERN MARKETS

Upward Price Trend on Pork Loins Continues—Trade Generally Slow During Week.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.)

The upward price movement on fresh pork loins continued at all markets during the week ending Mar. 31. At eastern markets beef, veal, and lamb were weak to lower with mutton unevenly steady to higher. At Chicago, beef and lamb prices were unchanged, while veal and mutton were higher. Early in the week trade was generally slow, but there was some improvement toward the close.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were only moderate, while at Chicago the supply was normal. Trade at eastern markets was dull and although some improvement was noted toward the close the trend of prices was downward, largely on account of accumulated receipts. Average quality at eastern markets was only fair, while at Chicago there was a fair assortment of all grades, although choice steers were scarce.

STEERS LOWER IN EAST.

Cows were in relatively better position than steers because of light supplies, but at eastern markets the undertone was weak. Compared with the previous Friday steers were 50c-$1 lower at eastern markets and unchanged at Chicago. Cows were 50c-$1 lower at Boston, 50c lower at Philadelphia, weak to 50c lower at New York and steady at Chicago. Bulls were slow sellers despite light receipts. At the close prices were 50c lower at Boston, weak to 50c lower at Philadelphia, and steady at New York and Chicago. Kosher beef trade was slow, prices closing 50c-$1 lower at New York, and unchanged elsewhere.

Veal.—Receipts of western dressed veal at eastern markets were liberal, and these added to seasonally heavy supplies of locally slaughtered stock rendered total offerings greatly in excess of the demand. Receipts at Chicago were fairly liberal but there was also a good active demand. Bulk of receipts were of medium and common grades. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston closed barely steady, New York $1-$2 lower and Philadelphia $1 lower.

Lamb.—Light to moderate receipts of lamb at eastern markets were more than the

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1922.
[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	247	$10.03	242	$10.01	246	$10.00	241	$10.19	243	$10.16	253	$10.11	245	$10.07	243	$10.04	242	$9.31
E.St.Louis	202	10.25	208	10.25	201	10.14	198	10.38	200	10.18	105	10.10	202	10.25	197	10.15	203	9.79
Kansas City	217	9.52	215	9.62	222	9.63	224	9.82	204	9.84	217	9.82	218	9.63	217	9.65	233	9.21
Omaha	248	9.48	255	9.43	250	9.45	249	9.68	251	9.62	251	9.48	251	9.50	250	9.69	255	8.83
S. St. Paul	223	9.72	220	9.79	235	9.77	242	9.91	227	10.17	230	9.70	231	9.78	226	9.74	229	9.06

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	67,204	16,932	50,332	133,540	28,826	104,714	65,776	18,302	47,474
Denver[1]	8,816	5,677	2,461	11,998	104	10,294	31,901	25,199	4,103
East St. Louis	13,456	5,201	6,129	57,457	30,550	22,313	5,919	145	2,961
Fort Worth[1]	14,904	5,890	6,325	9,775	3,113	8,839	6,385	4,471	1,198
Indianapolis[1]	8,309	3,746	4,826	29,002	10,425	18,012	651	636	179
Kansas City	33,547	15,280	19,661	55,388	11,301	22,503	34,393	9,119	24,782
Oklahoma City	7,302	3,472	4,588	12,233	1331	10,799	197	.....	198
Omaha	26,672	11,724	14,948	51,747	10,966	40,781	34,536	3,628	30,988
St. Joseph[1]	7,550	2,728	5,153	27,635	7,752	19,337	17,324	1,637	14,930
St. Paul[1]	21,821	7,661	14,061	36,839	7,586	28,998	1,746	256	905
Sioux City	12,915	7,566	4,735	37,143	15,649	18,387	2,651	492	1,906
Wichita[1]	5,432	3,553	1,543	10,416	232	9,718	732	294	437
Total	228,228	89,462	134,762	453,974	127,835	314,695	202,211	64,179	128,701
Previous week	243,621	86,815	135,006	393,827	120,660	267,594	238,644	104,017	132,625

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 31.

trade would readily absorb and there was some accumulation. Prices weakened perceptibly. Some frozen Argentine lamb sold at $21-$25 per 100 lbs. at Boston. At Chicago the market was quiet, with a fair demand for the moderate offerings. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston and Philadelphia closed weak and $1-$2 lower, with New York and Chicago unchanged.

Mutton.—Light receipts of mutton were in generally good demand, and the market had a firm undertone. Handyweight kinds had the preference, and most of the heavyweights were sold as cuts. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston closed firm to $1 higher, New York and Philadelphia steady, and Chicago $1 higher on all grades.

Pork.—Light supplies of fresh pork loins both at Chicago and eastern markets combined with a fairly good demand, contributed to a strong market. At all markets loins reached new high levels for the year. Other cuts of fresh pork were weak and draggy at eastern markets and steady to slightly higher at Chicago. Compared with the preceding Friday, loins were $1 higher at Boston and New York, $2 higher at Philadelphia, and $1-$2 higher at Chicago. Other cuts were $1 lower at Boston, steady at New York, weak to $1 lower at Philadelphia and steady to $1 higher at Chicago.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Apr. 1 amounted to 5,134 bales, weighing 1,776,740 lbs., valued at $250,493. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,850,567 lbs., having a valuation of $321,431.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Mar. 31.	Mar. 24.	Mar. 3.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.50-30.00	$28.50-30.50	$27.00-29.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-32.50	30.50-32.50	30.50-32.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	15.50-17.50	16.50-18.50	17.00-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00-26.50	25.50-27.50	25.00-27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-36.00	32.50-36.50	33.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S.	15.75-16.50	15.50-16.00	14.25-16.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.25-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.25	12.25-14.50	13.50-14.50
Compound lard, tierces	13.50-14.00	13.50-15.00	13.50-14.25

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN FEBRUARY, 1922.

Class.	Yield.		Total production.[1]	
	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs. live wt.	February.	January-February.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats, unrendered)	14.15	4.39	25,128,000	51,886,000
Edible beef offal	29.53	2.94	16,807,000	32,678,000
Cattle hides	67.49	6.72	38,412,000	82,843,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.36	0.87	380,000	743,000
Edible calf offal	5.43	3.46	1,517,000	3,156,000
Lard (rendered)	37.59	16.92	130,810,000	281,392,000
Edible hog offal	5.47	2.46	19,035,000	38,002,000
Pork trimmings	9.55	4.30	33,233,000	69,653,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.34	1.50	11,623,000	25,370,000
Edible sheep fat (unrendered)	2.90	3.41	2,250,000	4,684,000
Edible sheep offal	1.65	1.91	1,280,000	2,510,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.75-9.40	$8.25-9.00	$8.25-8.85	$8.15-8.65	.....
Good	8.10-8.75	7.75-8.25	7.60-8.25	7.50-8.15	$7.50-8.25
Medium	7.35-8.10	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.60	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.50
Common	6.75-7.35	6.00-7.00	6.40-7.00	6.25-7.00	6.00-6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.85-9.60	8.25-9.00	8.25-8.80	8.25-8.75	.....
Good	8.15-8.85	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.25
Medium	7.25-8.15	7.00-7.75	6.90-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.50
Common	6.60-7.25	6.00-7.00	6.15-6.90	6.25-7.00	6.00-6.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.25-8.25	4.75-8.00	4.85-7.40	4.75-7.50	4.50-7.50
Cows, common-choice	4.35-7.25	4.25-6.50	4.25-6.35	4.25-6.65	4.00-6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00-6.25	4.00-6.00	3.25-5.25	3.25-5.25	3.25-5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.25-4.35	2.50-4.25	2.60-4.25	2.50-4.25	2.25-3.50
Canner steers	4.25-5.25	3.25-4.25	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.25	3.00-4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.25-9.00	6.00-9.00	6.75-9.00	7.75-10.00	3.50-7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00-7.00	4.00-8.00	4.25-8.25	5.00-7.50	3.00-6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50-7.35	5.75-7.25	5.75-7.65	5.75-7.75	5.00-7.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.40-7.35	5.25-7.25	5.65-7.65	5.50-7.50	4.50-7.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.25-7.25	4.50-7.00	4.75-7.60	5.00-7.65	4.50-7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00-5.25	3.00-6.00	3.50-6.25	4.00-6.00	3.00-5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50-7.00	6.75-7.75	6.25-7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50-5.50	4.50-6.50	5.00-6.25	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.60	10.55	10.20	10.00	10.35
Bulk of sales	10.05-10.50	10.10-10.50	9.75-10.10	9.65-9.90	9.75-10.25
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.10-10.35	10.00-10.20	9.60-10.00	9.65-9.90	9.75-10.10
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	10.25-10.55	10.15-10.50	9.90-10.15	9.75-9.95	9.85-10.25
Light weight (150-200) lbs.), common-choice	10.40-10.60	10.30-10.55	9.75-10.20	9.85-10.00	10.10-10.35
Light weight (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.15-10.55	9.50-10.40	9.65-10.15	9.50-9.90	10.25-10.35
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.35-9.75	8.50-8.75	8.75-9.25	9.00-9.50	8.75-9.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	9.15-9.40	8.00-8.50	8.50-8.75	8.50-9.00	8.50-8.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.25-10.10	9.15-10.25	.....	.....	10.00-10.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.65-9.65	8.75-10.15	9.00-9.75	10.00-10.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	14.00-16.50	13.50-15.75	13.75-15.75	14.00-15.75	13.00-15.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	13.25-16.00	.....	.....	13.75-15.50	.....
Culls and common	10.75-13.75	10.50-13.25	9.25-13.50	10.75-13.75	9.00-12.75
Feeding lambs	11.75-13.75	.....	11.00-13.50	11.75-13.75	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.75-14.75	10.50-14.00	11.00-14.25	11.00-14.00	10.50-11.00
Wethers, medium-prime	8.75-12.50	.....	7.75-11.00	8.50-11.00	7.75-11.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	7.25-10.50	6.85-9.60	7.00-10.25	7.00-9.75	6.50-10.00
Culls and common	3.50-7.00	3.25-6.85	3.00-6.75	3.75-6.75	2.59-6.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 4.	Mar. 28.	Mar. 7.	Apr. 4.	Mar. 28.	Mar. 7.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00-15.50	$15.00-15.50	$14.50-15.00	$14.00	$14.50	$15.00
Good	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.50
Medium	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-12.50	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00
Common	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	12.00-13.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.50	10.00-10.50	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.50
Medium	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00
Common	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.50
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.50
Common	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.50-7.75	8.90-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	20.00-22.00
Good	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	12.50-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00
10-12 lbs. average	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00
14-16 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-15.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.00	14.00-14.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	17.00-18.00	16.50-17.50	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-29.00
Good	27.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-28.00
Medium	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00
Common	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium	20.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-16.00
Common	14.00-18.00	11.00-15.00	11.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 290.)

smaller proportions than it would otherwise have assumed.

Comparatively few light or light-butcher hogs sold over $10.50 during the week and very few desirable heavy butchers had to take less than $9.85. The low limit on good heavy packing sows was $9 early in the week and $9.15 at the close. General quality was good but there was more unevenness in weight than during any previous week this year.

Receipts of stock and feeding pigs were relatively light and Kansas City and St. Paul showed advances of 25c-50¢ for the week. At the close best grades were quotable up to $9.90 at Kansas City and to $10.25 at St. Paul.

Sheep. With supplies rather light, the market closed with fat ewes and best handyweight fat lambs steady to 25¢ higher, while other grades of fat sheep and lambs gained 25c-50¢. The lamb supply was about equally divided between wooled and shorn stock, most of the former coming from Colorado. Few wooled sheep were offered. Well-finished light and handy-weight lambs had the call for killers, a condition which is likely to become more pronounced during the first part of April when Easter trade requirements are expected to increase their popularity. However, heavy and strong-weight lambs sold closer to the top than is usually the case at this season. Shearers provided good competition and absorbed a number of loads of meaty, 84-96-lb. lambs at $14.75-$14.85.

WOOLED LAMBS TOP AT $16.10.

The week's top on wooled lambs was $16.10 with the bulk selling $15-$15.75 and some 100-110-lb. and heavier feed-lot throwouts from $14 down. The shorn lamb top was $13.75 with the bulk at $13-$13.50, some 96-lb. clippers cashing at $12.50. The spread between wooled and shorn stock narrowed slightly. Wooled yearlings reached $14.25, heavy wooled wethers $11.25, handy, shorn wethers $10.25, handy wooled ewes $10, and shorn ewes $9.

Opening, Apr. 3.—Under moderate receipts cattle opened steady to strong on all classes, with stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher. Light hogs sold generally strong to a shade higher; others were very uneven but mostly steady to a shade lower. One load brought $10.55 but the practical top was $10.50. The bulk ranged $9.95-$10.40.

Sheep were strong and lambs strong to 25c higher. Top lambs brought $16.25, 5¢ below the season's high spot.

HEAVY RECEIPTS OF CALVES.

(Concluded from front page.)

farrowing. Heavy losses are attributed to pneumonia, to many young sows being overfat at farrowing time, and to moldy corn. Many forecast a generous summer marketward movement of sows.

WESTERN STOCKMEN ACTIVE.

Although sentiment on cattle appears less bullish than recently, a broad and widely distributed demand for cows and heifers for breeding purposes, with western stockmen especially active in their efforts to reinstate breeding herds, suggests confidence in summer and more distant markets. Indications seem to point to a large spring movement of cattle from the Southwest to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and northwestern pastures and Kansas pasture lands are reported to have been contracted for at prices generally higher than a year ago. Furthermore, numerous Texas steers, yearlings and up, have been contracted at $30-$45 per head.

The eastern movement of new crop California lambs is expected to get under way by the latter part of April and Arizona lambs promise to be conspicuous on the Kansas City market in May at which time the marketward movement of Tennessee and Kentucky lambs will probably attain appreciable volume. The residue of winter-fed lambs are in comparatively few and strong hands.

The Danish bacon industry is handled by cooperative and by private factories, about 14% of the total Danish killings being made in private factories.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, March 31, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,589	.....	2,539
Denver	4,830	104	259
East St. Louis	2,302	1,866	.....
Fort Worth	2,921	1,214	1,440
Indianapolis	475	56	.....
Kansas City	11,515	3,406	2,890
Oklahoma City	2,058	238	.....
Omaha	8,133	.....	589
St. Joseph	1,250	403	1,735
St. Paul	4,760	1,313	256
Sioux City	5,712	268	.....
Wichita	2,006	140	.....
Total	50,551	9,008	9,708
Previous week	46,029	10,684	15,868
Same week last year [1]	38,269	13,665	5,952
State destination:			
California	1,231	699	.....
Colorado	1,737	104	.....
Illinois	4,276	1,814	4,143
Indiana	1,726	56	.....
Iowa	11,842	2,664	247
Kansas	7,642	140	181
Kentucky	306	.....	.....
Louisiana	231	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	891
Michigan	187	.....	316
Minnesota	1,196	478	515
Missouri	3,944	1,503	3,175
Montana	43	.....	.....
Nebraska	8,174	957	240
New York	132	.....	.....
North Dakota	52	.....	.....
Ohio	841	260	.....
Oklahoma	3,080	333	.....
Pennsylvania	175	.....	.....
South Dakota	835	.....	.....
Tennessee	45	.....	.....
Texas	1,313	.....	.....
Utah	49	.....	.....
Virginia	183	.....	.....
West Virginia	358	.....	.....
Wisconsin	563	.....	.....
Wyoming	399	.....	.....
Total	50,551	9,008	9,708

[1] Denver not included.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Apr. 4, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Care of Leather. By E. P. Veitch, Chemist in Charge, H. P. Holman, and R. W. Frey, Assistant Chemists, Leather and Paper Laboratory. Pp. 22, figs 13. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. Revised February, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1183.**)

The Production of Peas for Canning. By Chester J. Hunn, Assistant Horticulturist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 24, figs. 8. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. February, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1255.**)

A Sawfly Injurious to Young Pines. By William Middleton, Scientific Assistant, Forest Insect Investigations. Pp. 11. figs. 10. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. January, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1259.**)

Development of Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes. By Fred J. Pritchard, Physiologist, Office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations. Pp. 12, pls. 10, Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mar. 28, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1015.**) Price, 10c.

Seed Treatment and Rainfall in Relation to the Control of Cabbage Black-Leg. By J. C. Walker, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin. Pp. 27, pls. 2. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Mar. 28, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1029.**) Price, 10¢.

The Work of the San Antonio Experiment Farm in 1919 and 1920. By George T. Ratliffe, Farm Superintendent. Pp. 39, figs. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. February, 1922. (**Department Circular 209.**) Price, 10¢.

A Correction.

In the table on page 244 of the issue of Mar. 18, 1922, the total number of cattle in European countries before the war should be 276,759,000, and the grand total, 369,870,000. The number of sheep in Sweden on June 1, 1919, should be 1,564,000, making the total for western and northern Europe, 73,777,000 and the grand total, 361,320,000.

Cuba Importing Potatoes from Canada and the British Isles.

Heavier supplies of Canadian potatoes are being received on the Cuban market, according to reports received from Habana. Competitive offers of potatoes from Great Britain are also reaching Habana. Canadian potatoes are quoted at $3.25 per 100 lbs., c. i. f. Habana. Potatoes from Ireland and Wales are being quoted at £7, f. o. b. Liverpool ($30.65) per ton of 2,240 lbs.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
February, 1922	339	3.12	396	3.64	31.4	.29	766	7.04
January, 1922	387	3.56	486	4.47	40.4	.37	913	8.40
Increase or decrease	−48	−.44	−90	−.83	− 9.0	−.08	147	1.36
Per cent [1]	−12	.....	−19	.....	−22.0	.....	+ 16	.....
February, 1922	339	3.11	396	3.64	31.4	.29	766	7.04
February, 1921	294	2.74	312	2.91	43.8	.41	650	6.05
Increase or decrease	+35	+.37	+84	+.73	−12.4	−.12	+116	+.99
Per cent [1]	+15	.....	+27	.....	−28.0	.....	+ 18	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease are computed on full number of pounds.

Summary of Live Stock and Meat Situation for February.

Slaughter of cattle and calves under Federal inspection was greater during February this year than last, but the number of hogs, sheep, and lambs slaughtered decreased sharply. The average live weight of cattle was approximately 12 lbs. heavier than a year ago and the average dressed weight approximately 13 lbs. heavier. Although the average live weight of calves slaughtered this year was only about ½ lb. greater than a year ago, dressed weights averaged nearly 5 lbs. lower this year than last. This apparently indicates a preponderance of dairy calves this spring. A year ago beef herds were being liquidated rapidly and receipts of range calves at most middle western markets were breaking all previous records.

The average live weight of hogs was more than 5 lbs. less than during February last year and dressed weights decreased proportionately. Both live and dressed weights of sheep and lambs were also lighter this year than last. A study of average prices for the United States shows that beef cattle averaged 67¢ lower per 100 lbs. this year while veal calves were 55¢ lower. Hogs on the other hand showed an advance of 21¢ while sheep and lamb prices were $4.61 higher than 1921. Although live hogs, as stated above, averaged 21¢ higher, all of the important pork cuts both fresh and cured averaged lower than a year ago. In the case of lard the decline amounted to $2.36 per 100 lbs.

In general, exports of meat products showed rather sharp decreases compared with those of February, 1921. Exports of fresh beef and veal this year amounted to 320,430 lbs. compared with 2,377,750 lbs. last year. Exports of fresh pork totaled 879,227 compared with 5,914,797 lbs. a year ago. The outgoing movement of cured pork, however, showed an increase of approximately 8,000,000 lbs. for the month. Cold storage holdings were almost invariably considerably less than during the corresponding month of 1921.

Denmark Exporting Fresh Beef to England, Belgium, and Germany.

Shipments of fresh beef from Denmark to United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany are having an important effect on those markets, according to a report received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates from its live stock and meat specialist in London. It has been very unusual in the past for Denmark to supply any quantity of fresh beef for the English, German, and Belgium markets and reports indicate that these shipments are seriously affecting shipments from Argentina and other sources.

Wool Industry of Sweden.

The number of sheep in Sweden, according to the last official count of June 1, 1919, was 1,563,654, of which 739,732 were lambs. The quantity of raw wool annually produced in Sweden has never been officially estimated, although the Swedish Statistical Department reports that a full grown sheep yields about 4½ lbs. of wool annually. Commercial estimates place the annual yield at about 6,613,800 lbs. Swedish imports during 1919 amounted to 17,636,800 lbs. and during 1920 to 11,023,000 lbs. Adding this to the estimated domestic production of 6,613,800 lbs. it may be estimated that Sweden consumes 17,000,000 to 24,000,000 lbs. annually.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR FEBRUARY, 1922.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	February—		January-February—	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	569,153	522,718	1,210,666	1,212,224
Calves	279,359	252,369	567,846	531,412
Average live weight:				
Cattle ... pounds	1,004.83	992.72		
Calves ... do	151.72	156.23		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ... do	547.20	534.22		
Calves ... do	89.32	94.09		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ... do	311,440,522	279,246,410	666,902,875	639,851,153
Veal ... do	24,952,346	23,745,399	51,207,548	51,010,496
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	61,521,518	119,965,084		
Cured beef ... do	16,773,588	22,926,171		
End of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	55,724,948	122,402,433		
Cured beef ... do	17,933,942	24,006,135		
Exports: [1]				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	320,430	2,377,750	843,031	8,456,300
Cured beef and veal ... do	2,069,015	1,750,756	3,833,758	3,476,381
Canned beef ... do	193,148	1,708,678	348,209	2,256,905
Oleo oil and stearin [2] ... do	8,671,836	10,057,328	14,377,732	28,484,926
Tallow ... do	1,774,030	833,125	3,651,764	2,159,184
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	536,269	1,167,706	1,403,260	5,440,934
Tallow ... do	.....	37,244	4,502	38,782
Prices per 100 lbs:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$6.05	$6.72		
Calves	$9.16	$9.71		
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.60	$9.15		
Beef carcasses, good grade (Eastern markets)	$12.79	$14.54		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$9.16	$11.02		
Veal carcasses, good grado (Eastern markets)	$18.94	$19.98		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,416,124	1,189,740	3,044,310	2,833,780
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	243,154	165,829	475,986	370,483
Estimated number of cattle on farms in United States:				
Jan. 1	65,352,000	65,587,000		
Feb. 1	65,581,000	65,594,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,479,907	3,770,974	7,464,611	8,118,280
Average live weight ... pounds	222.21	227.89		
Average dressed weight ... do	170.72	176.25		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	594,089,723	664,634,168	1,287,109,443	1,408,762,536
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight ... do	16.92	15.56		
Storago:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	71,721,855	150,594,185		
Cured pork ... do	413,176,431	519,237,508		
Lard ... do	61,201,651	83,549,253		
End of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	85,135,987	208,888,960		
Cured pork ... do	460,153,954	628,269,417		
Lard ... do	61,257,860	117,690,375		
Exports: [1]				
Fresh pork ... do	879,227	5,914,797	1,943,027	24,606,768
Cured pork ... do	58,819,084	50,635,391	110,698,263	113,796,812
Canned pork ... do	265,430	125,796	472,300	156,988
Sausage ... do	607,348	910,761	1,201,948	1,738,699
Lard ... do	78,090,853	94,684,872	152,564,344	174,494,551
Imports: Fresh pork ... do	111,044	33,183	260,137	70,675
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$9.59	$9.38		
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$9.84	$9.55		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$16.77	$19.36		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	$14.08	$15.13		
Pienics, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$13.50	$13.89		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$16.42	$17.38		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$24.37	$31.22		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. av. (eastern markets)	$26.80	$27.50		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$11.97	$14.33		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,612,341	4,008,903	7,890,519	8,708,999
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	61,728	51,253	88,760	94,549
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	59,996,000	56,097,000		
Feb. 1	49,626,000	50,128,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	775,841	957,751	1,730,170	2,026,097
Average live weight ... pounds	84.96	88.10		
Average dressed weight ... do	39.64	40.66		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	30,754,337	38,942,156	68,269,010	83,043,479
Storage of fresh lamb and mutton:				
Beginning of month ... do	3,914,057	78,081,704		
End of month ... do	4,019,183	59,303,550		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton [1] ... do	111,641	18,915,602	301,446	19,501,020
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do	901,724	4,980,140	1,470,491	18,844,345
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$12.34	$7.73		
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium-prime (Chicago)	$13.84	$9.03		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$26.37	$19.22		
Sheep, medium-choice grade (Chicago)	$7.55	$4.88		
Mutton, good grado (eastern markets)	$15.94	$11.87		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,399,496	1,516,089	3,234,192	3,307,637
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	168,612	61,643	351,573	149,791
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1	36,048,000	37,452,000		

[1] Including reexports.

[2] The 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only.

Dairy and Poultry

EXCESSIVE SUPPLIES OF FANCY BUTTER CAUSE WEAKER MARKETS

Good Demand for Undergrades—Fresh Centralized Supply Larger—Danish Markets Firmer.

The butter markets during the week ending Apr. 1 were influenced by weakening factors which in an unusual way finally resulted in sharp reductions in prices.

During all of the previous week New York felt the strain of excessive supplies of top grades, but despite the reductions in prices which made that market relatively much lower than other markets, there seemed to be no relief from this situation. Receipts of fancy butter continued heavy and the buying demand was too light to effect a clearance of stocks.

At the same time, without considering the influence of the other markets, Boston and Chicago remained fairly steady. Stocks cleared in good shape, there was no pressure to sell, and a large majority of the operators felt that a readjustment between markets would come through an advance at New York rather than a decline at Chicago and Boston.

ALL MARKETS DECLINE.

However, a decline of 1½c at New York on Tuesday threw the market so far out of balance that the other markets followed with corresponding reductions. It became apparent to operators not in New York that with the market at New York so low there would be a shift of shipments to the other markets and New York would get much of the buying demand from intermediate territory.

Not only was this matter of sentiment a factor, but at New York there was an actual decrease in the visible supply and an increase of demand from buyers who usually bought elsewhere, giving more strength to that market at the close, while at other markets there was a corresponding increase in the visible supply and a decrease in the demand. This effected a partial intermarket readjustment of prices with a promise of further readjustments.

Speaking generally for all four cities, the markets appeared to be in a fairly steady condition. Practically the only surplus consisted of fancy butter, and this surplus was not large. Medium and undergrades found a ready demand at fairly firm prices, which resulted in a much narrower price range between scores. In part, this was caused by an increase in the percentage of fancy butter in the receipts, but there also was an increase in the demand for the lower grades.

Fresh centralized, which was very scarce and in active demand a few weeks ago, appeared on the markets in larger quantities. The Chicago market received a large part of this, but a few cars also went East. Local demand at Chicago was insufficient to take care of arrivals, but a good demand from other points prevented a material accumulation. However, toward the close of the week offerings of 90 score were made at relatively lower prices.

Storage butter was generally in much lighter demand, as is shown by the smaller withdrawals from storage. Early in the week cars of storage 89 score were in active demand for delivery on March future contracts, but later trading became dull and prices declined.

A surplus in California during the week forced the market there considerably lower and permitted offerings to eastern markets. Early in the week 33½c–34c was asked, but toward the close prices as low as 31c, f. o. b. San Francisco, were reported. This had a slight depressing effect on the market, but under the present unsettled and rather easy condition prevailing these prices were still too high to permit actual business. No movement of California butter East was reported.

Danish markets were reported very firm, with 38½c c. i. f. being asked. This price was too high to attract American buyers.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING APR. 1, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	37	38	38	39½	32
Tuesday	37½	38	38	39	32¼
Wednesday	36	37	36½	37½	30½
Thursday	36	36	36½	37	29¾
Friday	36½	36	36¼	37	29½
Saturday	35½	36	36	37	30½
Average for week	36.38	36.83	36.88	37.83	30.75
Previous week	38.75	38.67	37.42	40.17	33.00
Corresponding week last year	47.17	45.33	48.17	47.67	33.79

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20½	19–19½	22–22½	19¼	18¾
Tuesday	19–20	18¾–19	22–22½	19¼	18½
Wednesday	19–20	18¼–18½	22–22½	19	18½
Thursday	19–20	18¼–18¾	22–22½	19	18½
Friday	19 20	18 –18½	22–22½	19	18
Saturday	19–20	18 –18½	22–22½	19	18
Average for week	19.63	18.58	22.25	19.08	18.38
Previous week	20.42	19.38	21.58	19.12	19.00
Corresponding week last year	27.79	20.88	23.83	21.83	20.92

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37½	Friday	35½
Tuesday	37½	Saturday	34–35
Wednesday	37		
Thursday	35½–36	Average	36.25

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,076,090	10,120,391	7,958,321
Receipts since Jan. 1	127,188,426	117,112,336	96,471,235
Put into cold storage	406,478	342,272	952,746
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,138,484	2,293,036	2,293,671
Change during week	−1,732,006	−1,950,764	−1,340,925
Total holdings	6,095,499	7,827,505	10,122,728
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,911,772	3,205,489	2,948,160
Receipts since Jan. 1	37,075,502	34,160,730	36,318,460
Put into cold storage	312,302	480,587	307,515
Withdrawn from cold storage	602,440	863,575	613,903
Change during week	−290,138	−382,988	−306,388
Total holdings	3,581,076	3,871,214	6,314,130
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,170,870	2,373,482	2,203,162
Receipts since Jan. 1	51,592,699	48,421,829	48,842,144
Put into cold storage	1,293,923	753,116	923,925
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,020,310	3,860,193	4,191,125
Change during week	−2,726,387	−3,107,077	−3,267,200
Total holdings	50,882,879	53,609,266	46,412,187
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	536,380	421,854	507,118
Receipts since Jan. 1	3,867,085	3,330,705	4,152,059
Put into cold storage	237,878	138,550	342,682
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,862	4,549	4,948
Change during week	+233,016	+134,001	+337,734
Total holdings	477,324	244,308	953,891

CHEESE MARKETS WEAKER AND UNSETTLED; DEMAND LIGHTER

Many in Trade Expect Lower Prices—Receipts at Wisconsin Warehouses Showing Increase.

Unsettled markets and slow trading featured the cheese markets during the week ending Apr. 1. The edge appeared to be entirely off the market and some members of the trade were of the opinion that the spring decline was getting under way.

Last year during April there were successive declines each week, although as a matter of fact, prices began to drop about the middle of March, and did not reach bottom until during May. Prices last year, however, were higher to begin with, being about 26c when the declines began and around 12c at the lowest point.

The dealers who have been successful in moving goods are those whose offering prices have been closest to cost, but on the unsettled markets which developed toward the close of the week just passed, it became extremely difficult to find profitable outlets. That dealers are free sellers is readily apparent and the desire to clear stocks, which is evident on every hand, reveals a lack of confidence and suggests that lower prices are very generally anticipated.

NEARNESS OF FLUSH SEASON A FACTOR.

The nearness of the flush season is undoubtedly the factor of greatest influence at present. In Wisconsin receipts at warehouses are showing increases each week, despite the fact that bad roads in some sections of the State have made it almost impossible to deliver cheese from factories to warehouses.

Daisies have been in the most plentiful supply in relation to demand and on account of lower prices have been going to some buyers in preference to Twins. At the close of the week, however, Twins were selling at the same price as Single Daisies. Fresh white cheese has been scarce and buyers who demand this class of goods have been willing to pay premiums which in some cases have amounted to ½c–1½c.

In some of the distributing markets, notably those in the East, the hesitancy to change over from held to fresh goods is still evident. This explains the increasing price differential between held and fresh and accounts in part for a tendency toward an accumulation of the latter. Competition in retail selling and low offering prices direct from country dealers have served to keep the tone of the distributing markets generally unsettled.

In New York State the fluid milk market situation is of more or less concern to cheese interests since it is expected that more milk will go into cheese if milk prices go to lower levels. This in turn would favor a downward reaction of cheese prices. Such uncertain conditions as these account to a large degree for the present feeling. Some dealers who are now taking losses on a good many transactions look with favor on the lower markets because of the steadier tone which they feel will prevail following such an adjustment.

Production of Sugar in the Barbados.

The 1922 sugar cane area in the Barbados was 36,000 acres. The estimated production is placed at 50,000 to 55,000 tons of sugar, which is about 10,000 tons below the average yield.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHARP GAINS MADE IN CELERY PRICES; ONIONS ALSO HIGHER

Potato Prices Show Slightly Weaker Tone—Other Lines Generally Steady—Shipments Liberal.

The first week of April found the prices of most of the leading lines of produce generally steady. The tone of the potato market continued weak under accumulated supplies, but prices showed some resisting power. Onions were firm at high price levels. New stock was a feature of the market. Celery was the only line to show notable advances. Apples, strawberries, cabbage, and miscellaneous vegetables exhibited no special change.

Shipments of 12 leading lines came at the rate of about 1,500 cars daily for the week ending Apr. 1. The net gains compared with a year ago were mainly in potato shipments. The present season is not so early as in 1921 and new vegetables have been coming rather slowly except in the case of cabbage and tomatoes.

OLD ONIONS CLEANING UP.

Onions.—The onion markets were nearly bare of old stock when Texas Bermudas began to appear in quantity. Florida shipped 10 cars of Bermuda stock the last week of March. The three principal early onion States—California, Louisiana, and Texas—have a crop estimated at 6,713 cars compared with 4,820 last season. California and Louisiana show gains but the Texas crop is estimated as slightly less than in 1921, because of unfavorable weather conditions. The Texas stock is forecast at 4,393 cars from 10,500 acres, an average yield of 196 bus. per acre compared with 227 bus. per acre last season. About one-third of the Texas crop was reported under contract at prices ranging from $1.12 per crate in Frio and Maverick Counties to $1.90 in the lower valley. The contract price in southern California is reported at $1.50 and in Louisiana at $1.25. Early offerings of Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, were selling in April at $5–$6 per crate in leading northern and middle western cities. Old yellow onions of best quality ranged $10–$12.50 per 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Although the tone of the potato market was slightly weaker, prices in general held fairly steady considering the active shipping movement, which continued at the rate of about 600 cars daily. Most sections show a rapidly decreasing volume of shipments but the total potato movement of last season has already been exceeded by about 5,000 cars, total shipments since Jan. 1 having amounted to about 60,000 cars. Liberal supplies were reported at leading markets but the price range in eastern cities held nearly steady at $1.85–$2.15 per 100 lbs. Quotations at shipping points showed some tendency to recover, and the range in northern and eastern producing sections was $1.25–$1.50. New potatoes from Florida were in somewhat larger supply than a year ago and sold at $9–$10 per bbl. in northern markets.

Celery.—The movement of new celery was slightly heavier than last spring. However, prices in some markets were nearly double the prices at this time last season. Florida stock in 10-in. crates reached $4–$4.50 in northern cities, and shipping points quoted an advance of $1 per crate, reaching $3.50–$3.75. Celery movement for the season was reduced by damage to the crop in California, but Florida has shipped nearly 200 cars more than in 1921.

Cabbage.—Shipments of early cabbage from Florida and Texas have about doubled the volume of last season. The movement from South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana has become fairly active. The price in northern markets was slightly higher than a year ago.

Apples.—Prices of boxed and barreled apples showed but little change compared with recent weeks. Best grades of New York Baldwins at $7.50–$8.25 per bbl. were about 50% higher than the corresponding range at this time last season. Northern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps at $3–$4 showed but little change compared with early April, 1921. The difference in the relative market position of boxed and barreled apples is explained by a shortage of about 40,000 cars in barreled stock and the excess of 20,000 cars of boxed apples as compared with last season.

Strawberries.—Early strawberries from Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama were in fair supply but total arrivals for the season were about half those of last season to Apr. 1. Prices averaged slightly higher in northern markets, compared with last season.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 1.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Apr. 1.	Last season to Apr. 1.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed areas	267	331	242	54,730	34,227	36,375
Barreled areas	311	583	349	29,863	70,517	72,839
Cabbage:						
1921 season	15	34	46	31,273	33,053	33,129
1922 season	970	654	719	[1] 6,478	[1] 3,627	[1] 31,273
Cauliflower	295	20	359	4,038	3,785	3,823
Celery:						
1921 season	24	6	19	11,546	10,358	10,374
1922 season	345	239	325	[1] 3,252	[1] 3,069	[1] 4,175
Lettuce	651	364	444	9,530	9,421	18,379
Onions:						
1921 season	53	143	77	20,682	27,633	28,223
1922 season	122	208	5	[1] 131	[1] 236	[1] 4,231
Potatoes:						
Sweet	319	272	337	17,060	16,636	17,931
White, 1921	4,128	2,749	4,367	202,025	173,651	197,861
White, 1922	168	150	68	[1] 261	[1] 155	[1] 2,343
Spinach	265	407	274	2,961	3,302	4,705
Strawberries	112	226	54	372	724	10,479
Tomatoes	731	292	662	3,375	1,327	5,777
Vegetables mixed	342	342	336	3,919	4,002	15,395
Total	9,118	7,020	8,683	391,374	388,636	455,290

[1] Not included in totals.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Apr. 3.	This season. Mar. 27.	One year ago.
POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $1.25–1.35	[1] $1.16–1.26	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.42–1.47	1.37–1.45	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	1.25–1.30	1.30–1.40	$0.85–1.00
Greeley, Colo	[2] .80	[2] .80	.....
Hastings, Fla	7.00	.....	.....
CABBAGE (ton bulk).			
San Benito, Tex.	12.00	10.00–12.00	.....
ONIONS.			
Laredo, Tex	3.75	.....	1.15–1.25
STRAWBERRIES (24-pt.).			
Hammond, La	4.25–4.75	4.50–4.75	4.40–4.60
CELERY (10-in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla	3.50–3.75	2.75	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs. [2] Wagonload, cash to growers.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Markets.	Week's arrivals.	This season. Apr. 3.	This season. Mar. 27.	One year ago.
	Cars			
New York	300	$2.00–2.05	$2.00–2.10	$1.25–1.50
Boston	146	1.75–1.90	1.75–1.85	1.25–1.40
Philadelphia	162	2.00–2.10	2.00	.....
Baltimore	48	2.00–2.15	2.10–2.15	1.45–1.50
Pittsburgh	147	1.85–1.90	2.05	1.15–1.20
Cincinnati	84	1.85–1.90	1.85–1.90	1.15–1.25
Chicago	411	[1] 1.50–1.65	[1] 1.60–1.75	[1] 1.00–1.10
St. Louis	134	[2] 1.60	[2] 1.75–1.85	1.25–1.30
Kansas City	201	[2] 1.60	[2] 1.80	1.20
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—bu. hamper.				
New York	21	$2.25	$2.00–2.25	$2.25–2.50
Boston	10	1.75–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.25
Philadelphia	10	1.75–1.85	1.65–1.80	1.90–2.00
Baltimore	4	1.50–1.65	1.75	1.85–1.90
Pittsburgh	21	1.75–1.90	1.75–2.00	1.90–2.00
Cincinnati	16	[3] 1.10–1.15	[3] 1.20–1.25	[3] 1.25–2.10
Chicago	24	[3] 1.25–1.30	[3] 1.25–1.30	[3] 2.00–2.10
St. Louis	8	[3] 1.15–1.20	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] 1.75
Kansas City	10	[3] 1.10–1.25	[3] 1.15–1.25	[3] 2.00–2.25
CABBAGE, Florida Pointed Type—1½ bu. hamper.				
New York	111	$1.25–1.50	$1.25–1.50	$1.25–1.50
Boston	44	1.00	1.25–1.35	[4] 2.75
Philadelphia	56	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	1.00
Baltimore	35	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	1.00–1.15
Pittsburgh	35	[5] 50.00	1.25–1.35	1.50–1.65
Cincinnati	20	1.25	1.25–1.35	[5] 45.00
Chicago	79	[5] 47.00	1.00–1.15	[5] 40.00–42.00
St. Louis	47	[5] 40.00	35.00	[5] 40.00
Kansas City	9	[6] 2.00–2.25	[6] 1.50–1.75	[6] 2.25–2.50
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—100-lb. sack.				
New York	107	$12.00–12.50	$11.50–12.00	$0.60–0.75
Boston	12	12.00	11.00–12.00	.75–1.00
Philadelphia	24	8.00	11.50	.50–.75
Baltimore	4	9.50–10.00	11.00	1.25–1.50
Pittsburgh	16	10.00–11.00	11.00	.65–.85
Cincinnati	1	11.00	[7] 8.50	.50
Chicago	21	9.50–10.00	[7] 10.00	.40–.65
St. Louis	4	10.00	[8] 8.00–9.00	.75–.90
Kansas City	23	[9] 9.50–10.00	8.50–9.00	.25–.50
APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inch—Barrels.				
New York	51	$7.50–8.00	$7.50–7.75	$5.25–5.50
Boston	15	8.00–8.25	7.75–8.50	5.00–5.50
Philadelphia	25	7.50–8.00	8.00	5.50–5.75
Baltimore	8	7.00	7.00	5.50
Pittsburgh	44	7.00–7.50	7.50–8.00	4.75–5.00
Cincinnati	19	8.00–8.25	8.25	5.75–6.00
Chicago	7	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	4.75–5.25
St. Louis	8	.....	.....	.....
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.				
New York	107	$3.50–3.75	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–5.00
Boston	11	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	31	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	.....
Baltimore	11	2.50–3.00	3.25–3.50	2.30–3.80
Pittsburgh	20	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.75
Cincinnati	14	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	21	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	2.25–3.50
St. Louis	8	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	11	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	3.50–4.00
CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching—10-inch Crates.				
New York	53	$4.50–5.00	$3.25–3.50	$2.50–2.75
Boston	10	4.00–4.50	3.25	2.75–3.00
Philadelphia	16	3.75–4.50	3.00–3.25	1.65–2.00
Baltimore	12	4.00–4.50	3.00–3.25	2.25–2.75
Pittsburgh	19	4.00–4.50	3.25–3.50	2.00–2.50
Cincinnati	12	3.85–4.25	3.50	2.50–2.75
Chicago	62	4.00–4.50	3.00–3.50	2.50–2.75
St. Louis	5	4.00–4.25	3.50	2.75–3.00
Kansas City	5	4.50	3.75	.....
STRAWBERRIES, Florida, Various Varieties—Quart.				
New York	24	$0.55–0.60	$0.55–0.60	$0.50–0.55
Boston	3	.50–.55	.40–.55	.....
Philadelphia	5	.50	.45–.55	.....
Baltimore	0	.55–.60	.40–.50	.30–.35
Pittsburgh	6	[10] 5.50–6.00	[10] 5.75–6.00	[10] 4.00–4.50
Cincinnati	6	.40	.45–.50	.....
Chicago	11	[10] 5.00–5.50	.50	[10] 4.50–5.00
St. Louis	1	.....	.55–.60	[10] 4.75–5.00
Kansas City	1	[10] 5.50	.....	[10] 3.50–5.50

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[3] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Texas, bulk per ton.
[6] Texas, bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Calif. Australian Browns.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Western Yellows.
[10] Louisiana Klondikes, 24-pt. crates.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS STEADY TO FIRM AS RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT

Bad Roads Retard Movement to Western Markets—Hay of Better Grades Extremely Scarce.

The hay market situation remained steady during the week ending Apr. 1. Prices in the central western markets advanced about $1 per ton for the best grades but held at about the level of the previous week's quotations in the eastern markets. Stocks of hay in the southern markets were reported very light. The market was firm but buying was limited to the immediate needs of the trade.

The condition of the roads in the producing sections, continued bad for hauling. This greatly retarded the movement to market and resulted in continued light receipts, a good part of which was hay of only fair quality. Hay of the better grades was extremely scarce in all markets.

The receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Mar. 25 and Apr. 1, 1922, and Apr. 2, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922 Apr. 1.	1922 Mar. 25.	1921, Apr. 2.
Boston	66	.....	.....
New York	70	101	236
Philadelphia	142	131	.....
Pittsburgh	128	128	66
Cincinnati	89	73	206
Chicago	157	120	.....
Minneapolis-St. Paul	148	182	158
Kansas City	555	460	.....
Los Angeles	200	149	.....

Timothy.—With the receipt of only 66 cars of timothy at Boston during the week the recent oversupply was well cleaned up. Reports of country loadings were also light and the market ruled slightly firmer for the better grades. Offerings which were of poor quality or damaged were almost impossible to dispose of even at liberal concessions in price. Stocks, as well as receipts, were light at New York during the week and holders were pressing for higher prices at the close of the week. Increased receipts weakened the market slightly at Philadelphia but prices of the higher grades were held unchanged. Because of the scarcity of good quality clover and timothy at Pittsburgh there was an urgent demand at firm prices for these kinds of hay.

Receipts of timothy at the Chicago market amounting to only 157 cars, were not equal to the daily requirements, and in several instances sellers were forced to split cars in order to supply their customers. Light two-wire bales were in the best demand and brought about $2 premium over the large bales. Hay located in the northside yards sold at prices $2 above those obtained in the yards on the southside.

Although the market was very strong and notices of shipments continued light, it was stated that the current premiums could probably not be maintained if there should be any great increase in receipts. Bad roads were largely responsible for the light receipts both at Chicago and at Cincinnati where prices advanced about $1.50 per ton and dealers found it difficult to obtain sufficient hay to fill their orders for shipment. The market was also strong at Minneapolis with a

(Concluded on page 299, column 2.)

MOST FEEDSTUFFS QUOTED AT LOWER PRICES; DEMAND LIGHT

Nearness of Pasturing Season a Market Factor—Stocks of Wheat and Corn Feeds Improve.

The mill-feed market was dull and easier during the week ending Apr. 1. Quotations for most feed stuffs were lower. The demand was abnormally light for this time of the year. The near approach of the pasturing season and the declining tendency of the market have caused many buyers to assume a waiting attitude for further reductions. Resellers were quoting future shipment offerings at substantial discounts.

Production of corn and wheat feeds was fairly heavy, being larger than the jobbing demand seemed able to absorb. Bran and hominy feed were particularly weak and registered declines of $2.50 and $1.50 per ton, respectively. Stocks of these feeds materially improved.

On the basis of lower values there was a noticeable increase in the demand over last week. This was followed by a slight recovery in prices which was not sustained because buyers withdrew from the market as soon as their immediate requirements were filled. The market again reacted and closed weak. Receipts and movement were good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat mill feeds were easier, particularly bran which was offered at $27.50 delivered Philadelphia rate basis for immediate shipment by northwestern mills. Declines in the prices of milk and other dairy products and claims of dairymen that they could not afford to feed on current basis of prices were the principal reasons ascribed for weakness. Stocks of bran in distributing and consuming channels were considered light but were ample to supply present needs.

Middlings were somewhat firmer than bran. The heavy demand expected for this feed has not yet materialized. From many localities it is reported that white hominy feed, because of its relative cheapness, is used as a substitute. Offerings of heavy wheat feeds were fairly readily absorbed and higher quotations for hogs served as a price sustaining factor. The general demand for wheat feeds in the Southwest has been poor. In the Northeastern and Central Western States some improvement was noted over last week. Production in the Southwest was materially curtailed because of a lack of flour demand. Rather heavy offerings for future shipment from the Northwest at prices lower than those asked in the Southwest indicated better business by mills in that section. The movement was good, and receipts in most markets were ample.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—There was little change in the cottonseed meal and cake situation. Prices in southwestern markets were somewhat lower as a result of resales by exporters. The export demand was light. A fair inquiry was reported from southern Texas because of drought conditions. Western prices were slightly out of proportion to eastern quotations because the bulk of available meal is in the Southeast and can be moved to eastern points to better advantage than to the West. Sales in consuming sections were of small volume. Feeders are using ground oats, barley, and corn chop extensively, and buy only enough concentrates to bring up the protein content of their mixtures. Stocks at mills are di-

(Concluded on page 299, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, APRIL 1, 1922.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	29.50	23.00	27.00	30.00	28.50	23.00	23.00	23.50	.....	26.00	20.50	24.00	15.50	.....
Standard timothy	.....	28.50	22.00	26.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	[2]25.00	19.00	.....	14.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	27.50	21.00	28.00	28.00	26.00	21.50	22.00	20.50	.....	24.00	18.50	22.00	[2]13.25	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	27.50	21.00	26.00	28.00	27.00	22.00	21.50	21.50	.....	[2]22.00	[2]18.50	22.00	[2]15.75	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.50	24.00	.....	25.00	27.50	26.00	.....	20.00	23.00	.....	[2]20.00	[2]18.00	.....	[2]14.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	23.00	.....	[2]19.00	[2]19.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	32.00	33.00	26.00	24.00	25.00	.....	[2]24.00	22.00	28.00	22.75	28.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.00	30.00	32.00	25.00	22.00	.....	.....	[2]21.00	20.00	.....	19.75	24.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	30.50	22.50	20.00	.....	.....	[2]18.50	17.50	.....	17.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.00	16.50	12.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	15.00	9.75	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	.....	[2]8.50	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	29.00	28.50	28.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	.....	26.50	27.50	25.50	23.00	19.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	31.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	30.00	.....	24.50	27.50	30.00	28.50	.....	.....	24.00	20.50	37.00
Hard winter	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	30.00	.....	24.00	26.50	27.50	28.00	23.50	.....	23.50	20.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	30.50	30.00	29.50	31.00	34.00	.....	.....	29.00	28.50	27.00	24.50	21.75	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	36.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.50	32.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	25.50	39.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	29.00	33.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	25.25	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	36.00	27.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	24.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	32.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....
Rye middlings	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	[2]28.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	53.50	56.00	54.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.75	56.00	50.50	52.50	51.00	.....	55.50	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	53.50	.....	54.00	48.00	.....	.....	47.00	50.75	54.00	52.25	51.75	.....	.....	51.50	42.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.50	49.00	49.00	45.00	42.50	44.00	42.50	47.75	49.00	47.75	46.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	26.00	.....	.....	23.25	.....	22.00	19.50	29.00
Gluten feed	39.80	39.15	38.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.55	36.55	36.55	32.65	.....	.....	35.00	.....
White hominy feed	26.50	26.50	26.00	28.00	28.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	24.50	20.50	.....	21.50	19.50	.....
Yellow hominy feed	26.00	.....	25.50	28.00	27.75	.....	.....	22.50	.....	24.50	20.00	.....	21.00	18.50	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.00	32.00	23.00	.....	22.50	[3]35.00
Dried beet pulp	.....	41.00	.....	.....	37.00	41.00	.....	29.75	.....	[2]38.00	.....	[2]24.00	.....	21.50	29.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

CLOVER SEED PRICES CONTINUE TO DROP AS DEMAND SLACKENS

Sales Retarded by Rainy Weather in Central and Eastern States—Timothy Prices Lower.

Almost daily rains in Central, Eastern, and South Central States further retarded sales of field seeds during the week ending Apr. 1. Prices on a number of kinds of seeds, especially red and alsike clover, declined sharply and the trend at the end of the week was decidedly lower for seeds that usually are sown in March and April.

During the month of March declines in prices of red, alsike, and white clover, lespedeza, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, and meadow fescue occurred in several markets. The following seeds, on the other hand, were quoted generally higher at the end of the month: Alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, Italian and perennial rye grass, Sudan grass, rape, hairy vetch, Canada field peas, and cowpeas.

SEED TRADE UNUSUALLY DULL.

There was but little or no consistent change in prices of other seeds included in the accompanying table. Throughout March the seed business was below the average for that month largely because of frequent general rains in the heavy grass and clover seed consuming sections.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices were 50c–$1 per 100 lbs. lower in a majority of markets and alsike clover was down as much as $1 in a few markets during the week ending Apr. 1. Approximately 220,000 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Italy. In addition, 209,000 lbs. arrived at Baltimore and New York from Germany. Crimson clover seed arrivals at New York and Baltimore from Germany, France, and Belgium amounted to about 213,400 lbs. Approximately 22,000 lbs. of alsike and 26,400 lbs. of white clover, both from Germany, were received at Baltimore and New York, respectively. Sweet clover prices weakened somewhat during the week and were reported to be about 25¢ lower in a few markets. Alfalfa prices were unchanged or a little lower in line with declines in prices of other field seeds.

Grasses.—Timothy prices averaged about 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower in most markets. The export demand for this season is nearing a close, only 75,600 lbs. having been exported from Baltimore to Great Britain during the week. Declines took place in redtop, orchard grass, and meadow fescue prices. Kentucky bluegrass and rye grass prices were firm and somewhat higher in a few markets. It is difficult to find better than 19-lb. Kentucky bluegrass seed being offered at the present time. Seventeen and even 15-lb. seed is being sold extensively for the first time in a number of years.

Miscellaneous.—Millet and sorgo prices were mostly unchanged from the preceding week. The demand has improved a little and some seedsmen anticipate larger sales than usual in sections where seeding may be further delayed by repeated rains. Rape and hairy vetch prices were higher in a few markets and firm in others. About 72,800 lbs. of vetch arrived at Baltimore from Germany. Common vetch prices have remained at the same level for several weeks. Cowpeas were reported a little higher in Chicago and lower in one or two other markets. There has not been much demand recently for seed grains and prices for them have moved upward and downward with the grain market.

Forty-five per cent of the alfalfa seed produced in the United States is usually harvested in September, 30½% in August, and nearly 24% in July and October together.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending March 25, 1922.

City.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$47	$44
Raleigh, N. C.	47	45
Greenville, N. C.	46	.....
Fayetteville, N. C.	44	42
New Bern, N. C.	42	40
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	43
Bennettsville, S. C.	50	48
Greenville, S. C.	48	40
Kingstree, S. C.	40	39
Orangeburg, S. C.	46	44
Atlanta, Ga.	51	46
Montgomery, Ala.	46	.....
Dallas, Tex.	48	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	48	.....
Houston, Tex.	47	.....
Meridian, Miss.	40	40
New Orleans, La.	36	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	45	42
Little Rock, Ark.	43	40

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted entry under the seed importation act.

Kind of seed.	March— 1922	March— 1921	July 1, 1921–Mar. 31, 1922.	July 1, 1920–Mar. 31, 1921.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	288,500	5,600	3,780,300	508,400
Canada blue grass	139,700	159,000	850,600	933,600
Awnless bromegrass	.....	4,100	13,000	8,600
Alsike clover	1,015,300	1,599,700	6,238,000	3,057,900
Crimson clover	428,100	253,600	3,153,100	2,787,600
Red clover	2,659,700	5,951,200	6,872,800	9,525,900
White clover	61,600	29,300	1,435,300	73,400
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	300	6,600	1,400
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	.....	5,900	.....
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada blue grass mixtures	.....	.....	800	.....
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	6,000	3,800	8,300
Red clover and timothy mixture	.....	.....	700	.....
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	1,600	35,300	1,600
Timothy, alsike and red clover mixtures	.....	.....	3,200	.....
Grass mixtures	3,000	.....	43,100	.....
Meadow fescue	300	.....	500	.....
Broom-corn millet	236,200	.....	995,500	1,100
Foxtail millet	120,100	181,700	241,800	374,200
Orchard grass	17,200	.....	2,767,100	.....
Rape	439,800	278,800	3,875,200	3,080,400
Redtop	.....	.....	1,500	200
English ryegrass	59,700	123,500	1,796,200	1,210,600
Italian rye grass	43,000	91,900	769,500	476,100
Timothy	.....	.....	95,100	.....
Hairy vetch	79,300	83,800	1,440,300	660,900
Spring vetch	.....	47,900	205,900	117,400

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APRIL 1, 1922.

For best grades of seeds offered by seedmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S., Apr. 2, 1921.	Av. for U. S., Apr. 3, 1920.
Clovers:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*														
Red clover	99.4	92	25.00	24.00	26.00	25.00	24.15	24.75	24.00	25.50	23.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	20.07	37.20
Alsike clover	98.3	91	18.25	18.00	21.00	19.00	19.15	19.00	17.75	20.50	18.50	18.00	20.00	22.00	23.40	38.90
White clover	96.9	91	35.00	34.00	45.00	36.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	40.00	42.00	48.00	37.00	47.00	62.45	52.55
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	11.00	11.40	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.67	12.40
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.75	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.15	8.50	9.75	9.00	9.50	9.00	10.55	15.15
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	37.25
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	18.50	19.50	19.25	19.50	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50	17.50	18.00	19.00	19.00	41.25
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	6.90	7.65	7.00	6.55	7.00	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.50	7.75	7.75	6.80	13.80
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	22.50	24.00	24.50	26.00	25.00	23.00	25.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	.....	15.10	19.85
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	53.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	53.00	51.00	55.00	52.00	60.00	55.00	50.00	.....	29.30	30.05
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	35.00	.....	37.50	.....	38.50	37.00	38.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.00	17.50	16.50	18.50	20.00	18.75	17.25	20.00	20.00	18.00	19.00	.....	15.15	25.75
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.75	.....	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	7.75	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.50	8.50	10.00	10.25	.....	10.50	10.50	11.50	10.25	11.00	12.00	.....	7.75	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	29.00	28.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.25	22.00	.....	14.00	19.00	.....	22.60	35.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	16.25	29.60
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.25	2.50	3.30	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.35	1.80	1.80	.....	2.95	6.00
Common millet	98	93	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.00	2.25	2.25	1.60	1.80	.....	2.35	3.90
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.75	2.25	2.00	2.00	.....	1.95	3.85
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.50	3.75	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.70	8.00
Japanese millet	96.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	4.35	4.25	.....	3.50	5.00	.....	7.10	13.50
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	3.00	2.00	2.00	.....	2.00	3.70
Sorgos ("Cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.50	.....	.....	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.25	1.80	2.25	.....	1.95	3.35
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	1.90	2.50	.....	2.10	3.55
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	1.65	2.50	.....	1.85	3.05
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	1.75	2.65	.....	1.90	2.90
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	4.25	6.00	.....	4.00	4.25	4.35	4.75	4.25	4.00	4.00	.....	3.70	13.70
Rape	99.2	92	7.25	7.00	7.25	7.75	8.00	8.50	7.75	7.75	8.50	8.50	.....	.....	8.45	11.50
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	.....	15.50	14.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.30	29.70
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.25	5.00	6.00	5.25	8.00	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.40	10.25
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	.....	5.25	6.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.30	5.95
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	5.10	9.95
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	5.00	4.00	3.40	.....	.....	5.85	9.25
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.25	.90	.....	1.50	.90	1.60	1.10	1.50	2.50	.....	1.90	3.10
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.30	3.70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.70	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.75	1.30
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.20	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.35	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	1.30	1.40	.....	1.50	1.40	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.45
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	.....	1.30	.....	.....	1.30	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.70	2.00

Grain

GRAIN FUTURES SENSITIVE TO MARKET NEWS; TRADING LOCAL

Cash Grain Market Dull—Visible Supply of Corn Decreased 2,000,000 Bushels During Week.

The principal feature of the grain futures market during the week ending Apr. 1 was its sensitiveness to the current news of the week. Unfavorable crop news, reports of green bugs in Kansas and Oklahoma, and prospects for increased import duties were, according to the trade, the factors which tended to strengthen the market. Reports of a larger production of wheat in Russia than had been expected, together with a slow demand and weak foreign markets, were the depressing influences. When the doubtful character of the prevailing rumors is considered the delicate position of the market was further emphasized.

The trading was reported to be principally local with prices easily influenced by the mixed sentiment of the trade. May wheat fluctuated over a rather narrow range and closed at $1.31½ Apr. 1, ¾¢ higher than on Mar. 25; this was 1¢-3¢ lower than the close for any other day during the week. July advanced 1¢ during the week and closed at $1.17.

Corn futures closed the week at practically the same prices that prevailed at the close of the previous week, with May quoted at 57⅞¢ and July 61¼¢.

Spring work on the farms and bad country roads greatly curtailed the movement of grain to the country elevators and this was reflected in the light receipts at the terminal markets. Only 52 cars of wheat were received at Chicago for the week, 61 at Cincinnati, and 775 at Kansas City. Cash prices were generally firm throughout the week although demand both for export and for domestic use was slow. No. 2 Red Winter advanced about 2¢ at Chicago and was quoted Apr. 1 at $1.32½-$1.33½, with No. 1 Hard Winter about 1¢ below these quotations.

KANSAS CITY MARKET DULL.

Wheat.—The wheat market was extremely quiet at Kansas City. Practically no bids were sent out by export operators at the Gulf ports and few acceptances were received of bids sent out to the country by Kansas City dealers. Stocks of wheat in elevators were reported as 8,866,522 bus. compared with 1,997,764 bus. at the corresponding time last year. Stocks were reduced only 272,194 bus. during the week and were a depressing influence on the market. There was only a fair milling demand and this was for the better grades. Receipts were slightly larger than for the previous week at Cincinnati. Southern mills were in the market for milling wheat during the early part of the week, but only a part of the business was done at Cincinnati because of the competition of other markets.

Cash prices were comparatively strong at New York especially for Soft Red Winter because of the light offerings. Shipping and milling demands were light because of the light offerings and higher prices. Exporters were said to have bought Manitoba wheat fairly well during the week but little Durum or Hard Winter. Sales of about 300,000 bus. were reported on Tuesday. No. 1 Northern Spring was quoted at $1.80 track, No. 2 Hard Winter $1.46¼ f. o. b., and No. 2 Red Winter at $1.44¾ track.

Corn.—Corn prices held fairly firm during the week, sustained principally by the light receipts. At Chicago receipts were 767 cars compared with 1,005 for the corresponding time last year. Trade was mostly local and prices followed closely the fluctuations in wheat prices.

Some southern demand was in evidence at Kansas City but it was below the usual volume for this season. The principal supporting feature of the market was the light offerings from the country. Aside from the poor road conditions, it was reported that farmers were selling sparingly because of the better prices that could be obtained by feeding corn to stock. Exporters were more active during the week at New York but receivers were firm in their views as to prices and light trading resulted.

Oats.—The oat market situation was practically the same as that for corn. Prices held fairly steady. Because of the large visible supply, estimated at about 67,000,000 bus., buyers were inclined to purchase for their immediate needs only. Exporters were inactive.

Rye.—The rye market was dull and sluggish, with practically no export demand. Domestic demand was also very light. No. 2 Western rye was quoted at $1.09 track New York and 88¾¢ at Kansas City.

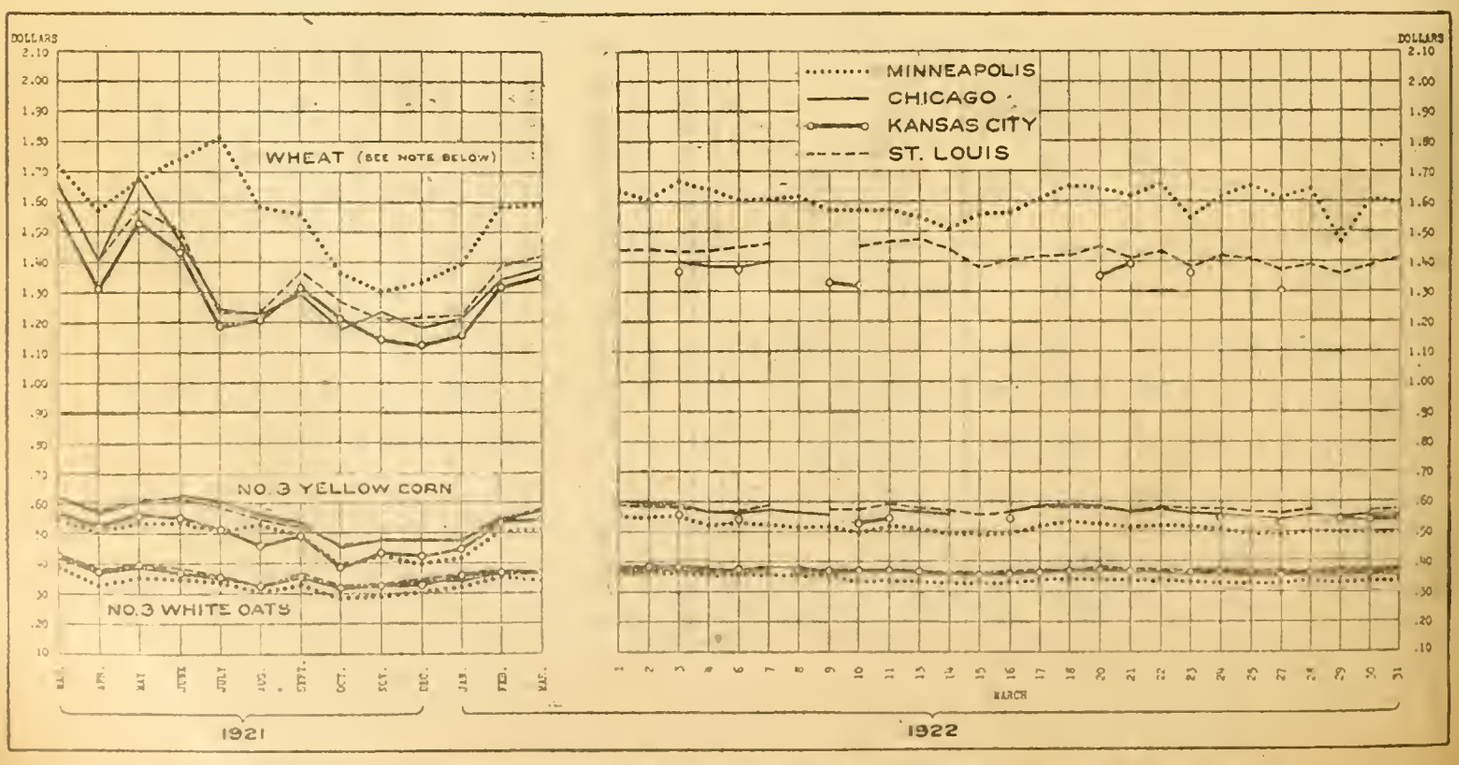
DECREASE IN VISIBLE SUPPLIES.

A decrease of slightly over 1,000,000 bus. brought the visible supply of wheat to 35,897,000 bus. at the close of the week. The corn visible supply was 46,889,000 bus., a decrease of 2,000,000 bus. Wheat and flour on ocean passage were estimated at 65,944,000 bus., or almost 1,000,000 less than last week's estimate.

Stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur Mar. 31 were 31,978,000 bus. Wheat and flour exports from western Canada to the United States by rail (not including shipments in bond) from Sept. 1, 1921, to Mar. 1, 1922, were 70,087 bus. compared with 10,609,757 bus. for the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The Canadian visible supply was reported at 57,012,000 bus.

Wheat exports fell off slightly during the week but exports of corn were slightly larger.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



Note—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, March 31, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
CHICAGO.						
Hard Winter..No. 1..	.....	131½	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2..	.....	.....	.....	133½	.....	.....
No. 3..	.....	.....	132¾	132¼	.....	.....
No. 4..	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	125
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2..	.....	.....	132¾	.....	.....	133
No. 3..	130	129½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Winter...No. 3..	129½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Northern Spring..No. 1..	165⅛	160⅞	163½	146½	160⅝	163⅜
No. 2..	156⅜	155	156⅞	158⅞	158⅞	162
No. 3..	151¼	151½	154	154⅛	154⅛	153¼
No. 4..	142½	144¾	146¼	149⅝	151⅛	148
Northern Spg. No. 1..	.....	.....	138½	141	.....	141⅛
KANSAS CITY.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 1..	.....	146	147½	.....	146½	.....
No. 2..	147	147⅛	145¼	144⅜	148¼	147½
No. 3..	141	146⅜	145⅜	144	147¼	145
No. 4..	143	135	.....	.....	.....	147
Hard Winter..No. 1..	141	134⅞	129⅞	129¼	129½	125
No. 2..	133⅞	134¼	133¾	131⅞	130¾	133⅜
No. 3..	132¼	137	130¼	122⅝	133⅝	133
No. 4..	.....	123	121½	119	134	137½
Red Winter...No. 3..	132	127	125	.....	121	120¾
No. 4..	.....	.....	[1]118⅝	115⅜	116⅜	114
OMAHA.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2..	131	133	131¾	131	.....	.....
No. 4..	127	125	.....	.....	135½	.....
Hard Winter..No. 1..	.....	124¾	128⅜	.....	128	.....
No. 2..	125¼	124¾	125½	126¼	124¾	[1]125½
No. 3..	121¾	120¾	121½	122	122½	[1]123
No. 4..	114	120	117	123	.....	[1]123½
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2..	121¾	121	121	.....	124	[1]121
No. 3..	124	119⅜	121	121	121¾	[1]120
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter...No. 1..	143	142	.....	141	141	138
No. 2..	140¼	138¼	138¾	135¾	139¾	141
No. 3..	130	130¾	.....	130¼	134¼	130
No. 4..	129	123	122¼	119½	123	125
CORN.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2..	57	56	57¼	57¼	57½	57¼
No. 3..	56	54½	55¼	55½	55¾	56
No. 4..	53¾	52¾	54	53½	.....	54½
Yellow.....No. 1..	58	56½	58	.....	.....	.....
No. 2..	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¼	56¾	57
No. 3..	55	53¾	55	54¾	55¼	55½
No. 4..	54½	53	53½	54	54½	54
Mixed.....No. 2..	55¾	54¾	56	55¾	56	56⅛
No. 3..	54¾	53¾	54½	54½	54¾	55
No. 4..	51	52¾	53½	53	53	53½
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 2..	.....	48¾	51⅞	51	51¾	.....
No. 3..	49⅜	48½	50	50	49⅝	49⅞
No. 4..	47½	47⅜	47½	48⅞	47⅛	48½
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 1..	52½	51⅞	52½	53	53	.....
No. 2..	52½	52	53	53	53	52⅝
Yellow.....No. 2..	54⅝	53⅜	54	54	54¼	54¼
No. 3..	.....	53	.....	54	54	53¾
Mixed.....No. 2..	52	51¾	52½	52⅛	52¼	51⅞
No. 3..	51½	51½	.....	.....	52¼	.....
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 1..	50¼	49⅜	51	50½	50¼	[1]50
No. 2..	50	49¼	50½	50½	50⅛	[1]50
No. 3..	50½	48¾	50⅞	.....	.....	[1]49½
Yellow.....No. 1..	50	.....	50⅝	51	51¼	[1]51
No. 2..	49¾	49⅜	51	50⅞	51¼	[1]50⅞
No. 3..	49½	48¾	50⅞	50½	50½	.....
Mixed.....No. 1..	48½	47¾	.....	49	49	[1]48¾
No. 2..	48⅝	48	49⅜	49	48½	[1]48¾
No. 3..	48	47⅝	49	49½	48½	[1]47¾
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2..	57	56½	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
Yellow.....No. 2..	57½	57	58¼	58	58½	58
No. 3..	56½	56	57	.....	56¾	57
No. 4..	55½	.....	56	56	57	56
OATS.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2..	37½	36¾	38½	38½	38½	38⅛
No. 3..	35	34¾	35¾	35¾	36	36¼
No. 4..	34	33¼	34½	34¼	35	35
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 2..	32⅞	34	34	.....	.....	34⅞
No. 3..	32⅜	32⅝	33½	32⅞	33½	33⅜
No. 4..	31½	32⅜	32⅜	32¾	.....	.....
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3..	36	35½	35½	35½	36	.....
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3..	33½	33⅞	34½	34⅜	34⅜	[1]33½
No. 4..	.....	33	33¾	34	.....	[1]33½
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 3..	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	37	37
No. 4..	36	35½	36	36	36¼	36¼
RYE.						
CHICAGO.						
No. 2.....	.....	.....	101¾	.....	.....	100¼
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2..	93⅞	93½	94⅞	94	95⅛	94

[1] Omaha prices for Friday, Mar. 31, are nominal.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 1, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	679	2,934	260	62	433
Gulf ports[2]...	540	862	13	.....	17
Pacific ports[3].	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,219	3,796	273	62	450
Previous week....	2,072	3,430	795	540	240
Corresponding week last year..	3,470	1,292	11	53	456
Total July 1, 1921, to Apr. 1, 1922..	165,622	74,136	2,908	19,930	9,169
Corresponding period last year.	210,014	25,672	2,578	17,768	30,075

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.						
Wheat.....May..	130⅞	132⅞	132½	132	135⅜	132⅝
July..	116⅛	118⅜	119¼	118	119½	117⅜
Corn.....May..	58	58¾	58⅜	58⅛	58⅞	57⅜
July..	61⅜	62⅛	61¾	61½	62¼	61⅜
Oats.....May..	36½	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	37⅜	36¾
July..	38⅝	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	39¾	39
KANSAS CITY.						
Wheat.....May..	118¼	120	119⅞	118¾	121⅞	119¼
July..	108⅜	112	112⅛	110⅞	112¼	110⅜
Corn.....May..	52⅜	52⅞	52⅝	52½	52⅝	51⅜
July..	55¾	56¼	56⅛	55¾	56⅜	55¾
Oats.....May..	33½	33⅝	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜
July..	36	36	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 296.)

good demand for shipments to Wisconsin and northern Minnesota.

Quotations were higher in most southern markets. Stocks were light, but the buying was limited to immediate needs and the demand was therefore light. Offers from consuming sections for shipment were also reported to be becoming lighter.

ALFALFA PRICES SLIGHTLY WEAKER.

Alfalfa.—There was a slightly weaker undertone apparent in the alfalfa market at Kansas City at the close of the week. Reports indicated larger country loadings, as the condition of the roads had improved, without a corresponding increase in orders for shipments to consuming territories.

With a plentiful supply of moisture pastures will soon be available and feeders are therefore buying for immediate needs only. Prices are holding fairly steady for the better grades.

At Chicago and Minneapolis and in the surrounding consuming sections there is an urgent demand for alfalfa at firm prices. Choice alfalfa is being quoted by Chicago distributors at $26–$27 per ton.

Prairie.—The prairie market was firm with other kinds and prices were quoted 75¢–$1 higher. There was a slight falling off in demand, however, and only the better grades brought the prevailing premiums.

Straw.—Receipts of straw were generally light. An urgent demand prevailed for all kinds at Chicago. Eastern markets were firm on rye straw. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $19, Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $13.50. Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $14.50, Minneapolis $10, Kansas City $7.50, Atlanta $14; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $34, New York $34.50, Philadelphia $33, Baltimore $25.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $16.50, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $16.50, Minneapolis $10, Atlanta $14.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 296.)

minishing slowly. Hulls were in fair request at firm prices. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Recent high prices of linseed meal and cake have caused an appreciable curtailment in the consumptive demand. Because supplies were scarce and production light, prices have continued strong in tone. During the latter part of the week offerings improved and were made at lower prices. Buffalo mills especially appeared eager to dispose of fair quantities for quick shipment. The export demand was light. The movement was fairly heavy in the Northwest but was light in the Northeast and Central West.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES STEADY.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed and meal production continues satisfactory. The demand in the Central West was rather poor. In the Northeast the demand showed some improvement, though conditions were described as very quiet. Prices quoted were unchanged from last week. Stocks in hands of dealers appear about normal in most sections. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was very quiet. Buyers are anticipating only immediate needs, it is thought, partly because of the erratic movement of the grain markets. Prices gradually worked lower and show a recession of about $1.50 per ton for the week. Production was heavy and stocks at mills are good. Yellow hominy was quoted at about 25¢–50¢ under white hominy in most markets. The movement was fair.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal was light. Offerings were moderate. Choice meal commanded a premium of $5–$6 over No. 2. Good supplies of the latter grade were available, but No. 1 meal was not so plentiful. Fine ground was quoted $2 per ton over the respective grades. Spot stocks in most markets were very light and sold at a premium over shipment prices. Cincinnati was particularly bare of supplies, the demand having improved in that market and tributary sections. The mixed feed business was dull and little inquiry originated from that source. Production and movement were light.

Cuban Onions Available for Export.

It is estimated that approximately 5,512,000 lbs. of onions are available for export from the neighborhood of Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba, almost all of which will be shipped to the United States. These onions are exported in cases of 25 lbs. and are selling at 3¢ per lb. at Habana.

One of the chief items of expense to the American farmer is feed. Latest census figures indicate that the 1919 feed bill amounted to $1,101,228,543.

Cotton

COTTON PRICES MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCES IN QUIET MARKETS

Weather Conditions Throughout Cotton Belt Being Watched—Spot Sales Increase During Week.

The week ending Apr. 1 was a quiet one in the cotton market, but closing prices showed slight advances for the week. There were numerous depressing influences, among which were further labor troubles in the New England cotton mills, unsettled labor conditions in Great Britain, and stagnation in the domestic cotton goods trade, although reports at the close of the week indicated that there was evidence of some increase in activity in the goods market. The demand for spot cotton in the South has been moderate for some time, but toward the end of the week there were reports of some increase.

Weather reports continued to have an important bearing on the market, as the weather in many sections of the cotton belt has been unfavorable for farm work, and preliminary preparations for the new crop in those sections have been further retarded. One other factor having a strengthening tendency on the market was the report from England of continued active demand for English cotton goods.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 16.99 CENTS.

The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 16.99¢ per lb. on Apr. 1, compared with 16.89¢ at the close of the previous week, and 11.07¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 20 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.41d. on Mar. 31, compared with 10.25d. at the close of the previous week and 7.93d. for the corresponding day last year.

There was a slight increase in spot sales during the week. Sales in the 10 designated markets totaled 56,342 bales, compared with 54,008 bales the previous week and 82,434 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Apr. 1 were 2,576,678 bales, compared with 2,285,154 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

Closing Future Prices for April 1 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Apr. 1, 1920.	1921	1922	Apr. 1, 1920.	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	39.60	11.71	17.93	38.99	11.36	16.65
July	36.80	12.23	17.32	36.50	11.81	16.51
October	33.78	12.76	16.98	33.55	12.24	16.19
December	33.02	13.02	16.91	32.82	12.44	16.10

Cotton Movement from August 1 to March 31.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,601,982	4,808,145
Port stocks	1,062,119	1,389,552
Interior receipts	6,130,728	5,815,063
Interior stock	1,203,182	1,663,794
Into sight	8,204,245	8,483,813
Northern spinners' takings	1,717,469	1,345,110
Southern spinners' takings	2,959,282	2,006,315
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,592,532	4,172,608

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 1, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 1, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	150	200	200	200	200	125	250	175	183
Strict Good Middling	150	100	113	150	150	150	150	100	175	150	139
Good Middling	100	75	75	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	93
Strict Middling	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49
Middling	17.25	17.13	17.13	16.25	17.00	16.75	16.95	17.40	17.45	16.63	16.99
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	63	50	63	75	75	75	75	75	50	65
Low Middling	150	163	150	163	175	175	175	150	175	125	160
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	250	238	250	263	275	275	275	250	300	225	260
Good Ordinary[2]	350	338	350	363	375	375	375	350	425	325	363
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	25	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	23
Strict Middling	50	75	100	100	50	100	150	150	125	100	100
Middling[2]	150	175	200	200	100	200	250	250	225	250	200
Strict Low Middling[2]	250	263	300	300	250	300	350	350	325	300	299
Low Middling[2]	350	363	400	400	350	400	450	450	400	325	389
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	200	200	200	200	200	250	150	300	196
Strict Middling[2]	250	213	275	275	300	250	300	350	225	350	279
Middling[2]	350	388	375	375	350	400	400	400	325	400	376
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	200	163	225	225	150	275	300	200	200	275	221
Strict Middling[2]	300	263	300	300	250	375	350	300	300	325	306
Middling[2]	400	363	400	400	300	475	450	400	400	375	396
Sales for week, bales	4,689	1,055	2,470	1,411	6,000	1,634	10,320	10,420	4,810	13,533	[4] 56,342

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "*On*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "*Off*" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to March 31.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,075,697	1,244,227
France	531,434	427,927
Germany	980,484	834,892
Italy	276,967	403,279
Japan	704,798	285,819
China	73,366	9,201
Spain	217,752	197,649
Belgium	125,221	158,965
Other countries	164,349	190,267
Total	4,150,068	3,752,229

Exports for the week ending Mar. 31 amounted to 52,729 bales, compared with 98,592 bales the previous week and 66,750 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

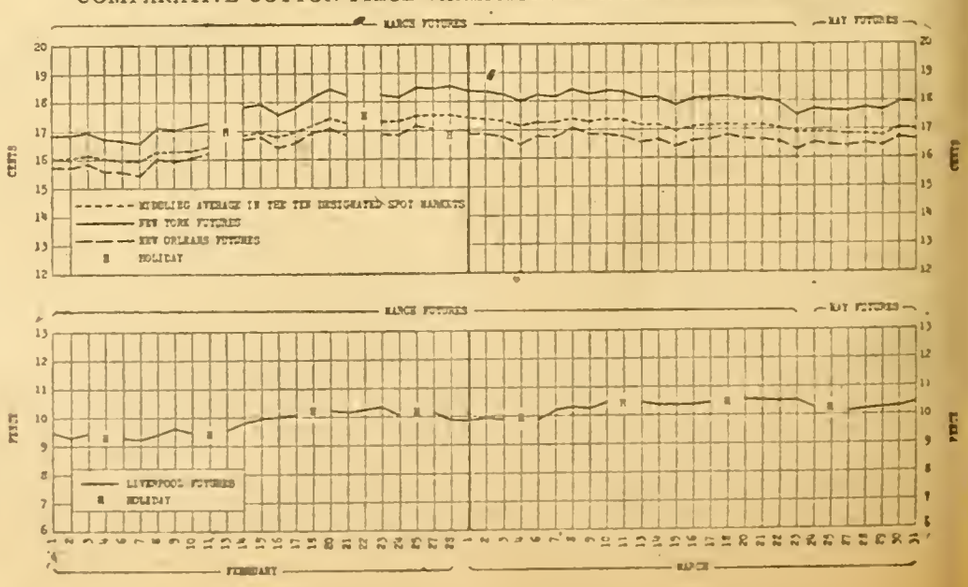
Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 in.	17½
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	17
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	18
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	18
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	18 7/16
Strict Middling, shy 1⅛ ins.	21
Middling, 1⅛ ins.	20
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	22
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	22
Memphis:	
Low Middling, gray, 1 1/16 ins.	15
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	19
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	18
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	21
Strict Low Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	25
Strict Low Middling, blue, full 1⅛ ins.	22

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16.63¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17¢ at Memphis on Apr. 1.

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH.



1922, and 11¼c per lb. at New Orleans and 11½c at Memphis on Apr. 2, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	150	100	150	50
1 1/8 ins.	375	300	400	300
1 3/16 ins.	550	550	700	600
1¼ ins.	800	.....	1,000	.....

Quotations reported on Mar. 31 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 34½c per lb.; No. 2, 32½c; No. 3, 30½c. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 32¢ per lb. for grade No. 2 and 31¢ for grade No. 3.

STANDARD PEACH GRADES

(Concluded from front page)

also provides that the peaches shall be of one variety, firm, mature and well formed, and free from growth cracks, cuts, skin breaks, worm holes, and from damage caused by dirt, scab, scale, hail, disease, insects or by mechanical or other means.

The No. 2 grade includes peaches of one variety which are firm, mature, and free from worm holes or serious damage caused by disease, insects, or any other means.

A fancy No. 1 grade is also provided for those who desire to pack an especially fine product. Only peaches which are free from all damage by insects or diseases and which in addition have a specified amount of red color will be packed as Fancy No. 1. The amount has been fixed at 50% for such varieties as Carman and Hiley and at 25% for Elberta and J. H. Hale and other similar varieties.

In addition to the recommended grades for peaches, the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has prepared grades for 13 other important fruit and vegetable crops; asparagus, barreled apples, strawberries, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce. Bermuda onions, Northern grown onions, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. Copies of any of these grades may be obtained without charge on application to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

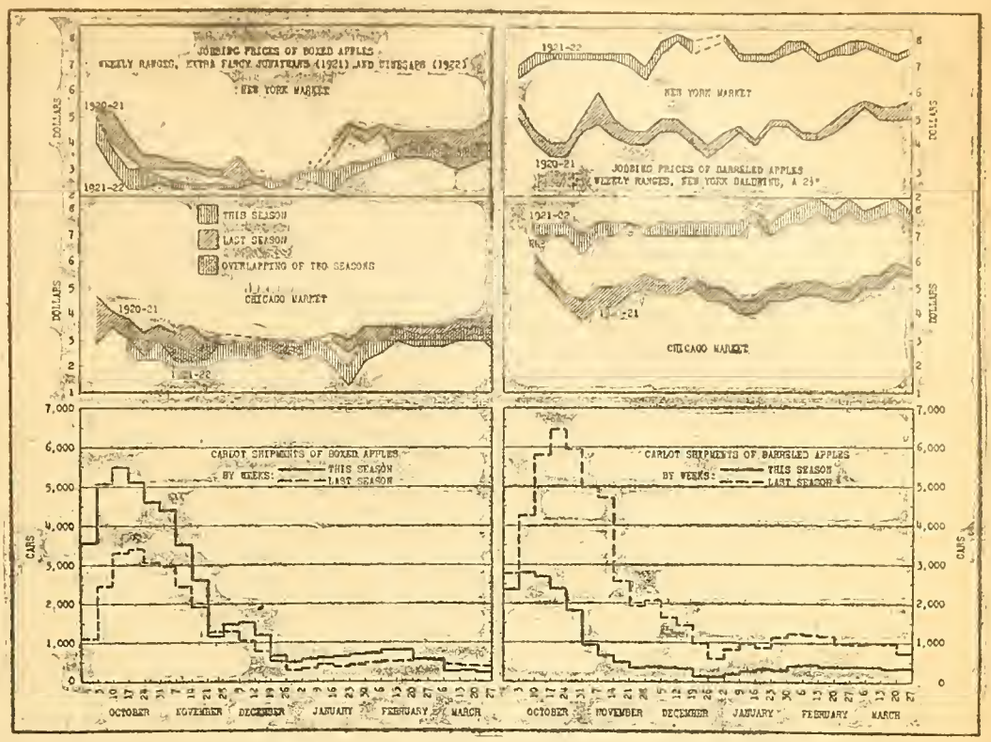
Rice Crops in Formosa in 1921.

The production of rice in Formosa for the first crop of 1921 was 12,447,000 bus. from 550,000 acres. An amended estimate of the second crop gives the production as 12,179,000 bus. from 691,000 acres, which would make the total production for the year 24,625,000 bus. from 1,241,000 acres. Production in 1920 amounted to 21,298,000 bus., and in 1919 to 24,419,000 bus. These figures are from the Board of Trade Journal, London.

The Norwegian Wool Industry.

The number of sheep in Norway, according to the last official count of June 20, 1918, was 1,207,923. Although there are no accurate statistics covering the production of raw wool in Norway, the Norwegian Statistical Department roughly estimates the annual production as somewhat more than 4,409,000 lbs. With a domestic production of more than 4,409,000 lbs. and a net importation of approximately 3,306,900 lbs., the annual consumption of wool is officially estimated at about 7,716,000 lbs.

APPLE PRICES AND SHIPMENTS FOR TWO SEASONS.



REVIEW OF APPLE SEASON

(Concluded from fsont page)

Washington the range was $2 to $2.25 f. o. b. until March, when the average rose to $2.50 per box for extra fancy Winesaps, medium to large sizes.

On the New York market opening prices in October for extra fancy Jonathans averaged $4.50, about 75¢ less than in October, 1920. Prices for the two seasons have been about 75¢ apart most of the time. By November the jobbing price went down to a range of $2.25 to $2.50 per box, but since the first of the year there has been a gradual rise in price (partly offset by the cost of storage), until at the end of March sales ranged near $4 per box. The accompanying chart makes this comparison clear. Many shipments of boxed apples reached New York and other eastern cities by boat via the Panama Canal. This mode of transportation probably tends to keep down the price to the consumer.

The situation in Chicago was nearly the same as in New York, except that the difference between this season's and last season's prices was not so great. The ranges overlapped at many points, as is shown in the chart. Averages on the Chicago market varied but little from those in New York, although there has been a wider range in Chicago's prices, generally $2.25 to $3 until recent weeks. A serious break appears to have occurred during the latter part of January, when Winesaps went temporarily below $2; this occurred because nearly all sales were of "faced and filled" boxes and not standard pack.

BARRELED STOCK FIRM.

The barreled apple markets this season showed a dull firmness reflecting the general shortage of stock from the barrel areas. Prices of A-2½ in. Baldwins were about $3 per bbl. higher than last year in consuming centers. Almost without exception the range stayed within the $7-$8 limit in such cities as New York and Chicago. Average sales were around $7.50 per bbl., with a rising tendency since January. Some lots were recently sold in Chicago for $8-$8.50 per bbl. Last season prices were anywhere from $3.50 to $6 per bbl.

In Western New York producing sections best grade Baldwins sold at 50¢-$1 below the range of the principal city markets and about $3 above last season's f. o. b. prices.

There has been a tendency this year to ship more apples in bushel baskets. Many carloads, principally from New York State and Idaho, were packed in that kind of container, which is generally cheaper than the standard barrel or standard box.

CANADIAN IMPORTS LIBERAL.

The principal source of imported apples is Canada. British Columbia in the West and Nova Scotia in the East shipped many boxed and barreled apples, respectively, into this country during the past season. The total imports from September, 1921, to January, 1922, including boat shipments, from the eastern provinces, equaled at least 1,500 carloads. This movement was caused partly by the shortage of apples in the eastern producing States and partly by the fact that exchange rates were unusually favorable to Canadian shippers.

Although the exports for the calendar year 1921 exceeded those for 1920 by 139,013 bbls., the exports for the present apple season have not been half so great as during the 1920-21 season. From September to January, inclusive, last season, total apple exports were 1,850,757 bbls., whereas during the same period this season the total was 705,046 bbls.

Italy's 1921 Sugar Production.

The area in Italy under sugar beets in 1921 was 183,000 acres, according to La Voce du Campi e dei Mercati, Italy. The amount of sugar produced was about 226,000 short tons. There are now 38 sugar factories which, working full time, could produce 331,000 short tons a year. In order to obtain such a production it would be necessary to cultivate 235,000 to 247,000 acres of sugar beets, the report states.

Weather

GRASS AND GRAIN FAVORED BY WEEK'S WEATHER CONDITIONS

Field Work in Many States Greatly Retarded by Heavy Rains—Fruit Developing Rapidly.

Weather conditions during the week ending Apr. 4 were mostly favorable for the growth of vegetation, especially grass and grains but were very unfavorable for plowing and seeding in the Central Valley States and the eastern Great Plains region. Early crops were damaged by excessive rains in eastern Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. Rain is needed in southern Florida and in a few lower Rocky Mountain regions. There was some slight frost damage in south-central areas. The soil is cold and wet and the season continues backward in the far Northwest.

SPRING GRAIN SEEDING BACKWARD.

Small grains.—Frequent rains continued in the interior sections of the country, resulting in further delay in seeding spring grains. Very little oats or spring wheat was sown during the week, especially in the interior valley districts. The weather has been so persistently unfavorable for field work that little seeding of oats has as yet been done in most of the heavy producing sections of the central and upper Mississippi Valley. Considerable spring wheat was sown in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The weather continued generally favorable for winter wheat and other fall-sown grains, except for alternate freezing and thawing in the western Lake region. Generally mild weather and abundant soil moisture caused rapid growth of winter wheat throughout the central valley districts and most of the Great Plains area. Wheat has stooled well and is looking fine in eastern and south-central Kansas, but much of it is just coming up in the western portion of that State. The rains were very beneficial to grains in western Texas, and fair to good growth was reported in Oklahoma except where the crop is infested with green bugs.

Cereals continued to make good growth in the central and east Gulf States, although considerable rust on oats was reported from parts of Georgia and Florida. Excessive moisture was unfavorable for the germination of rice in Louisiana.

Corn and cotton.—Excessive rains were unfavorable for early planted corn in eastern Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley and considerable replanting is necessary. The preparation of the soil is well advanced in Texas, but planting is backward, especially cotton. Practically no cotton planting has been done in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley, but some was planted in southern Alabama during the week. The planting of corn and cotton went on rapidly under favorable conditions in central and southern Georgia and South Carolina; good stands of both crops are already up in southern Georgia. While corn planting is well advanced in central and southern Oklahoma, this work is much later than usual in the more eastern districts on account of unfavorable soil conditions.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Truck was seriously damaged in southern Florida by dry weather, and rain is needed generally in the southern half of the peninsula and locally in the northern portion. Some damage was done to truck by frost in Arkansas on Apr. 1 and heavy rain necessitated replanting in the lower Mississippi Valley. Planting of early potatoes and truck crops was under way as far north as Long Island, N. Y., and some gardening was done as far north as Washington on the Pacific coast, although the soil is too cold and wet. The week was unfavorable for maple-sugar making in New England. Sugar cane made good growth in Louisiana. Some early tobacco was up in Virginia, but plants made slow growth in Kentucky, due to too much rain and lack of sunshine.

PASTURES GENERALLY IMPROVED.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Rainfall was sufficient to cause a good improvement in ranges in western Texas and eastern New Mexico, but more moisture is needed in some lower Rocky Mountain areas. Temperature and moisture conditions favored the improvement of ranges, pastures, and meadows in all other sections of the country, although warmer weather is needed in the far Northwest. There was a general improvement in the condition of stock. The movement of range sheep toward lambing grounds was begun in Utah; shearing of sheep and goats was begun in southern Oregon. The first crop of alfalfa was being cut in southern California; the yield was light.

Fruit.—Mild weather caused a continued rapid development of fruit trees in all central sections of the country. Early fruits were in bloom at the close of the week northward to Maryland and the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois and apples were blooming in Tennessee and North Carolina. Peaches were reported as setting fruit well in Georgia and in good condition in North Carolina except in low places. Frost damage during the week was negligible. Citrus fruits are setting well in the Yuma section of Arizona, but rain is needed in much of Florida.

Farm work.—Field work made slow progress during the week, especially in the central part of the country, where the rainfall was heavy, as shown by chart 2. Satisfactory progress was made in the far Southwest and in a few Southeastern States, where the soil was in better condition. Considerable low lands were flooded in the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys.

Transportation.—Dirt roads continue in very unsatisfactory condition in all central and most northern areas; they are nearly impassable in southern and eastern Iowa, and very little grain was marketed; little hauling was possible on dirt roads in the Ohio Valley. Sleet and snow interfered with transportation in New York State and rail traffic was interrupted by washouts in parts of Mississippi. Roads improved in the Southeast and far Southwest, where there was less rainfall.

Week Mostly Mild; Heavy Rains in Southwest.

Temperature.—There was a rapid warming up in the northern Plains area at the beginning of the week ending Apr. 4, but thereafter no marked widespread temperature changes were reported in any section of the country until the morning of Apr. 1 when much cooler weather overspread the Southeastern States. Freezing temperatures did not extend south of the Ohio Valley States and the central Great Plains, except over the Appalachian Mountain section to western North Carolina. The lowest temperature reported was 8° at Houghton, Mich., on Mar. 29.

Chart 1, page 304, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged considerably above normal from the Ohio River and Virginia southward, where the means in some sections were from 6° to 8° above the seasonal average. Elsewhere the weekly averages were nearly normal.

Precipitation.—Rainfall was frequent in most central and eastern districts during the first half of the week with heavy amounts in the central and west Gulf States on Apr. 29 and 30. The latter part of the week was generally fair east of the Mississippi River, but widespread rains occurred in the far Southwest where they were locally heavy to excessive. Dallas, Tex., received nearly 6 ins. of rainfall during the last 24 hours of the week.

Chart 2, page 304, shows heavy rainfall in the lower Mississippi Valley and the west Gulf area, where many localities received 4–6 ins. or more.

The Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys also had rather heavy rainfall during the week, more than 2 ins. being recorded at many points. Very little rain occurred as rule in the South Atlantic States and practically none in the central and southern portions of Florida, where droughty conditions continue. Precipitation was light also in the Northern States between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and from the Rockies westward except along the north-Pacific coast.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Apr. 1.)

New York.—Temperature below normal and precipitation considerably above. Sleet and snow interfered with transportation and outdoor work over much of State.

New Jersey.—Fair and warm early part of week; raw, cloudy, and rainy latter part; adequate rain. Grass and grain look well. Potato planting progressing slowly in central and southern parts.

Pennsylvania.—Cold and rainy week practically stopped field operations. Fine for winter grains and grass. Fruit buds swelling and in good condition. Early gardens being planted.

Maryland and Delaware.—Favorable week with moderate cold and much cloudiness; showers first half of week; light snow in mountain districts. Winter grains and grass in good condition. Some plowing and planting begun on southern Eastern Shore.

Virginia.—Warm with showers first portion of week; colder with light to heavy frosts Apr. 2 and 3. Peaches, pears, and plums in bloom except in mountains and extreme north; probably not damaged by frost. Plowing and seeding further delayed by wet soil. Some early tobacco plants up. Wheat, meadows, and winter oats making good progress.

North Carolina.—Weather favorable for crops and work. Wheat, oats, rye, clover, and pastures doing well. Preparing and starting to plant cotton and corn in southeast. Peas blooming. Peaches in good shape except in low places. Apples coming into bloom east of mountains.

South Carolina.—Gardens and field truck being planted rapidly. Cotton and corn planting have extended into central counties. Wheat, oats, and rye made good growth. White potato stands good but some seed rotting because of continued rain in spots. Frost damage negligible.

Georgia.—Rain first half of week caused further delay in plowing and planting in northern portion but much work accomplished after Apr. 1. Corn and cotton being planted rapidly in central and southern divisions and good stands of both crops already secured in south. Some rust in oats but cereals generally excellent. Peaches setting fruit well.

Florida.—Mostly fair; mild temperature; much sunshine. Work ahead of average except in extreme west, where wet weather and low temperature have caused some delay. Cotton planting finished in some localities. Corn fair to good stand. Oats good but some damage from rust. Truck seriously damaged in south by drought; rain needed generally in southern half of peninsula and locally in north for truck, citrus, corn, and melons.

Alabama.—Temperature averaged considerably above normal. Locally heavy showers first half of week damaged vegetation somewhat in coast counties. Rains and wet soil considerably retarded farm work. Corn planting progressing slowly; cotton planting beginning in south; oats and wheat growing satisfactorily. Warmth and moisture causing considerable improvement in truck and pastures. Fruits doing well.

Mississippi.—Generally deficient sunshine; moderate temperature; excessive precipitation. Little progress in farm work. Truck damaged. Replanting of considerable early corn and white potatoes necessary. Oats, clover, and rye made good progress. Some rail traffic interrupted by washouts.

Louisiana.—Moderate temperature. Farm work delayed by frequent rains and wet soil, but latter part of week more favorable. Many small streams out of banks. Planting suspended in some central areas because of Mississippi flood. Excessive moisture unfavorable for germination of rice. Corn coming up, but some replanting necessary. Truck, pastures, and sugar cane doing well. Practically no cotton planting.

Texas.—Temperatures moderate; precipitation mostly excessive. Rains of great benefit in western half of State, Rio Grande Valley, and lower coast section, but did much damages in part of central and eastern Texas. Corn replanting required in numerous localities. Farm work delayed. Preparation of soil well advanced, but vegetation and planting backward, especially cotton. Rains benefited ranges; grass coming nicely.

Oklahoma.—Moderate temperature; mostly cloudy with frequent light to heavy rains. Soil moisture good except still droughty in extreme southwest portion. Farm work interrupted by rains and wet soil. Wheat and oats made fair to good growth. Corn planting well advanced in south and central portions and begun in north.

Arkansas.—Vegetation made excellent growth but 2 to 5 ins. of rain prevented preparation of the soil and planting. Light to heavy frost on 1st injured truck some but did little damage to fruit. Some corn planted. Wheat, oats, meadows, pastures, potatoes, and truck made excellent progress.

Tennessee.—Warm except on Apr. 1 and 2. Rainfall rather heavy, not needed, and hindering planting of oats, potatoes, gardens, and corn. Wheat very good; a week or two in advance of normal. Strawberries blooming earlier than normal; condition excellent.

Kentucky.—Unfavorable week. Temperature variable; heavy frost on 2nd. Rainfall frequent and heavy. No progress in plowing and planting. Tobacco plants growing slowly. Wheat, rye, and pastures good to excellent. Peaches and plums blooming generally; believed to be thinned but not damaged by frost. Lowlands flooded in west and north.

West Virginia.—Average warm but near freezing on Apr. 1 and 2, causing slight damage to fruit in localities. Too wet for farm work. Grains and grass growing rapidly. Peaches, cherries, and plums in bloom.

Ohio.—Cool, cloudy, damp week with frequent light to heavy rains, making field work generally impossible on account of wet ground. Winter grains continue in satisfactory condition except wheat on lowlands which has been adversely affected by excessive moisture. Grass growing nicely.

Indiana.—Cloudy with heavy rains and moderate temperature, except frosts and freezing Apr. 1. Practically no outdoor work possible on account of rains and wet soil. Much lowland flooded. Winter wheat and rye growing nicely; condition generally fair to very good and some excellent. Clover, alfalfa, pastures, and meadows growing well but short.

Illinois.—Moderate temperature; excessive cloudiness; frequent rains with totals above normal. Ground saturated; seeding operations continue at standstill. Meadows and pastures starting well. Fruit in bloom in south. Winter wheat in fine condition and making good growth, but some under water.

Michigan.—Week cloudy and cold. Heavy glaze storm March 30 and 31 damaged fruit trees seriously over southern half of lower peninsula. Freezing and thawing weather has injured winter grains and meadows. Ground too wet for plowing or oat seeding.

Wisconsin.—Rain and snow delayed farm work. Little winter killing of grain and grass. Alfalfa, clover, and rye look good, but alternate thawing and freezing in southeast unfavorable for grain and grass. Fruit trees fair.

Minnesota.—Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold with light scattered rains and frequent snow flurries. Fields soft and farm work stopped. Winter grains apparently in good condition.

Iowa.—Cool, wet, and cloudy. Soil mostly too wet for field work; very little seeding of spring wheat and oats. Winter wheat and grass looking good. Unfavorable weather for young pigs. Dirt roads nearly impassable south and east; very little grain being marketed.

Missouri.—Week mild but cloudy and wet. Precipitation excessive; ground waterlogged; no farm work done. Favorable for wheat meadows, and pastures; wheat looking fine generally. Little or no oats sown. Fruit trees in blossom in south.

Kansas.—Frequent rains and excessive cloudiness with temperatures somewhat below normal made week unfavorable for farm work but fine for wheat and grass. No damage from frost. Wheat has stooled well and is looking fine in eastern and south-central portions; jointing in extreme southeast; elsewhere much is just coming up. Oat sowing finished in extreme southeast; delayed elsewhere.

Nebraska.—Cold, cloudy week with light showers. Little farm work done. Winter wheat improved and appears in good condition in east and fair to poor in extreme west; rain soon would materially improve conditions in west. Stock in excellent condition. Alfalfa and blue grass starting nicely.

South Dakota.—Cold early part; mild latter. Snow on March 29th retarded farm work. Some plowing and seeding done. Winter grain, alfalfa, and grass starting nicely. Stock improving.

North Dakota.—Mild weather with but little precipitation. Soil drying although no spring work. Winter grains generally in good condition. Live stock improving.

Montana.—Night temperatures near or below freezing with days mostly mild. Ground not all bare at lower and moderate altitudes but snow going steadily. Soil has high moisture content. Stock fair to excellent but many weak cattle. Winter crops apparently in very good condition.

Wyoming.—Week favorable for live stock with moderate temperature and light precipitation. More range opened and stock beginning to move to other fields. Much plowing and seeding of spring wheat in southeast.

Colorado.—Winter grains good except in northeast where moisture is badly needed in localities. Although fruit retarded by cold, Grand Valley apricots and peaches showing pink. Live stock good; shearing sheep in Grand Valley. Ranges improved except in east-central counties where moisture needed.

New Mexico.—Mostly mild and favorable. Some showers, fairly heavy from Rio Grande eastward at close of week caused relief to east and southeast districts. Stock fair to good except poor in southeast; dryness continued in southwest. Fruits, except apples, in full bloom in south.

Arizona.—Light to moderate rainfall over desert and eastern sections beneficial to ranges; pastures improving in all sections except in northeast where very dry. Alfalfa, potatoes, and early planted cotton made good progress. Citrus fruit in Yuma section setting well.

Utah.—Unseasonably cold with additional snow further retarding already backward farm work. Winter grains, alfalfa, and ranges turning green most sections. Range feed and live stock in fairly good condition.

Nevada.—Temperature and precipitation normal. Cattle still on hay in north and doing well. Sheep in fair condition. All stock on range in south; condition fair to good. Agricultural districts still covered with snow in northeast.

Idaho.—Cold, cloudy, frequent precipitation. Grass starting slowly on desert range. Sheep being put on range in several localities although risk of loss is great. Fruit buds mostly dormant.

Washington.—Average temperature nearly normal; cold nights. Frequent showers interfering with agricultural work. Some gardening and plowing but soil too cold and wet. Winter wheat came through in good condition though backward; now growing and showing green on southern slopes. Season is very late.

Oregon.—Warmer but freezing temperature experienced in many places. Vegetation backward. Almonds blooming in milder sections. Some winter killing of wheat becoming apparent. Shearing of sheep and goats begun in south.

California.—Much plowing and cultivating done with favorable weather. Wheat, barley, and oats have better roots than usual but tops are short. First crop of alfalfa being cut in south; yield light. Pastures improved; stock taking on flesh. Excellent crop of lettuce being shipped from Imperial Valley. Peas, onions, cabbages, cauliflower, spinach, and asparagus being harvested. Pears and peaches in bloom. Lemon and orange trees starting new growth.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. APRIL 4, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. APRIL 4, 1922.

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